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Flag Ruling Is Reversed; 95 Produce Cars in Hub; British Back Labor Truce

The World's Day—June 14, 1943

Washington: Court Reverses Flag Salute Ruling

The Supreme Court, overruling a decision in 1940, now holds that school children cannot constitutionally be required to salute the American flag if they have religious scruples against such action.

Charges of unfair labor practices, filed against the Mid-Continent Petroleum Corporation, have been dismissed by the National Labor Relations Board. The decision climaxed a Company-Union quarrel begun five years ago by a 15-month strike. Testimony was taken for three years, a record for NLRB hearings.

Chicago's big Furniture Market gained approval from the War Production Board's Office of Civilian Requirements, which stated "certain furniture markets should continue to be held," as these central markets largely take the place of wholesale institutions.

Pay-go income taxes will require 10,000 to 15,000 additional workers in the Internal Revenue Bureau, the majority of whom will be women assigned to field offices, according to an Office of War Information announcement.

James F. Byrnes, Director of the Office of War Mobilization, has an additional job, that of the President's liaison officer with the Office of Emergency Management. This had been held by Wayne Coy, assistant Budget Director, who asked that he be allowed to give his full time to the latter job.

At Johnstown, Pa., a strike of 275 streetcar and bus operators threatens to tie up transportation of thousands of steel plant workers.

Food and relief for areas to be liberated from the Axis is assumed to be the subject of a White House Conference to which Senate and House leaders of both political parties were summoned. Director James F. Byrnes of the Office of War Mobilization was included. [Food for Freedom Series, First Page, Second Section.]

New England: 95 Cars of Produce Reach Boston

Ninety-five carloads of fresh fruits and vegetables arrived at the Boston Market Terminal today, with 15 carloads of tomatoes the most plentiful item. Potatoes totaled 7 carloads. In addition to the usual beans, peas, carrots, celery, and oranges—peaches, cantaloupes and water melons are beginning to arrive in increasing quantities.

Highway fatalities in Massachusetts were the lowest for May in the history of the State's Registry of Motor Vehicles, with only 35 reported, Registrar Frank A. Goodwin disclosed today.

Retirement papers of four Boston Police officials, including Deputy Superintendent John M. Anderson, were today submitted to Mayor Tobin for his signature. In addition to Mr. Anderson, who reached the retirement age of 65 last last November, the others were Deputy Superintendent William J. Carey and Captains Joseph McKinnon and Thomas P. Mullrey.

In Europe: British Labor Votes to Back Truce

Britain's Labor Party Conference voted 2,243,000 to 374,000 to maintain the political truce under which it participates in the Churchill national government. [Page 7.]

The Red Flag of Soviet Russia is flying from all government buildings in Moscow in honor of American Flag Day.

Col. Gen. Ludwig van Csata's appointment as Hungary's new War Minister has been called by Balkan observers "a German victory over Premier Nicolas de Kallay and others in the government who oppose additional aid to the Axis."

Gen. Henri Giraud declared in a broadcast over the Algiers Radio, "We will go with the Allies to Rome, to Berlin, and to Tokyo." Gen. Charles de Gaulle, on the same program, said, "The battle of Africa is over. The Battle of Europe begins. France is at her post in this battle."

Gen. Auguste Noguès, resigned French Resident General of French Morocco, has left Spanish Morocco for Lisbon, according to the Berlin Radio.

National: Studebaker Withdraws Nomination

John W. Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of Education, has requested that his name be withdrawn as nominee for New Jersey Commissioner of Education, it was announced by Gov. Charles Edison.

Cotton for export to Spain is being sold at Hillsboro, Texas, it is reported, with 40,000 bales to be purchased by Spanish interests.

One hundred French soldiers, specially trained at Fort Benning, Georgia, are soon to fight again under the Tricolor, U. S. Army officials disclosed. Under command of veteran Maj. Guy de Rochefort, the hundred "Aspirons" and officers wore United States uniforms as members of the First Student Training Regiment.

Launchings over the week end included a Liberty ship at Baltimore, Md., the Edward L. Grant, named in honor of a Major League baseball player lost in World War I, and a destroyer, the U. S. S. Cotten at Kearny, N. J.

Americas: New Orleans-Balboa Air Link Opened

Pan American Airways' New Orleans-Balboa air line was inaugurated with the landing at Albrook Field, Canal Zone, of the four-engined clipper, Rainbow. The new route, connecting the Mississippi Valley and Latin America, is the fourth commercial air link between North and South America.

Argentina's new provisional government dismissed six judges and two state prosecutors, declaring they were "marked by public opinion as lacking probity and balance." The statement added that "one of the aims of the Revolution was to restore to the Judiciary the majesty and prestige necessary for the discharge of so important a power."

Orient: Four Earthquakes Occur Near Japan

Four earthquakes off the coast of Japan have been recorded on seismographs in the United States. It is said that one of these, if it occurred on land, would have caused "tremendous damage."

The War:

Latest developments from the world's battle fronts: Page 1, Column 8.

Davis: Ending Of War Won't Halt Rationing

OWI Director cites need of continuing sacrifices in talk to Newspaper Guild convention.

Rationing will continue just as long as the United States has armed forces abroad, and this means for some time after the war, Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, declared today at a press conference during which he touched on many phases of the war effort.

In Boston as the principal speaker at today's opening sessions of the 10th Annual Convention of the American Newspaper Guild, an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, Mr. Davis made it plain that civilian sacrifices still were in order.

At the Guild convention, Mr. Davis delivered a lengthy address on the necessity for free communications and a free press for maintenance of world security after the war and on the duties of the American press generally during the conflict and during the peace.

Antistrike Bill Decried

The address came after the Guild convention unanimously adopted a resolution calling upon President Roosevelt to veto the Connally-Harness antistrike bill on the grounds that the measure "would place organized labor in a legal strait-jacket."

Proposed by Sam B. Eubank, Executive Vice-President, the resolution stated: "This bill, if it becomes law, would have no other result than to promote the destruction of labor organizations which have honestly and faithfully adhered to their pledge to you that war production will be maintained."

In the interview prior to his speech, Mr. Davis asserted:

"We will have rationing as long as the war lasts," he said, "and then for some time. It may take us several months to demobilize our troops, and, in addition, a large occupation force may remain overseas. They will, of course, have the first claim on our food supplies."

Relief Program

A second claim that would be prior to consumers' demands, Mr. Davis said, would be the relief program in Western Europe, where aside from the humane aspects involved, it becomes a matter of our national interest not to let the inhabitants of these war-torn countries starve.

At the same time, he held out little hope for relief in the near future for the gasoline situation

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Allied Air Power Moves Upon Sicily, Reich Caught in Three-Way Squeeze; Unions Ask Veto of Antistrike Bill

Roosevelt confronted by hard decision — Bill admitted by friends to be loosely drawn.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 14—Organized labor appealed to President Roosevelt today to veto the new Smith-Connally antistrike bill.

The measure passed the House Friday, 219 to 129, Democrats 101 for, 77 against; Republicans 118 for, and 48 against; 4 members of minor parties, against.

The Senate approved the bill Saturday, 55 to 22; Democrats 30 for, 16 against; Republicans 25 for, 5 against, and 1 Progressive against.

It is the first restrictive labor legislation passed in the history of the Roosevelt Administration.

Although the bill carries sweeping provisions both for the emergency and in relation to trade unions' part in politics, arguments on the floor of Congress were almost solely directed against John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers, and the twice repeated coal strike, with a third strike now threatened.

Even friends of the bill agree that it is hastily conceived legislation, ambiguous and uncertain.

Wide Power for Board

Advocates justify it as necessary to arm the National War Labor Board with statutory authority before the third crisis is reached in the coal crisis, and to provide penalties for anyone inciting a strike.

Opponents, who appear to include practically all Federal officials now dealing with the subject, charge that it will legalize and incite strikes, and possibly embitter wartime industrial relations.

Mr. Roosevelt has a difficult choice. Conservative organs dislike the form of the bill; the New York Wall Street Journal says it will "play right into the hands" of radical labor groups; the New York Times finds it "a hastily put together hodgepodge."

Mr. Roosevelt might veto the measure, but if he did he would face an unpleasant possibility.

The bill strengthens NWLB authority and makes it possible to fine and jail John L. Lewis if an-

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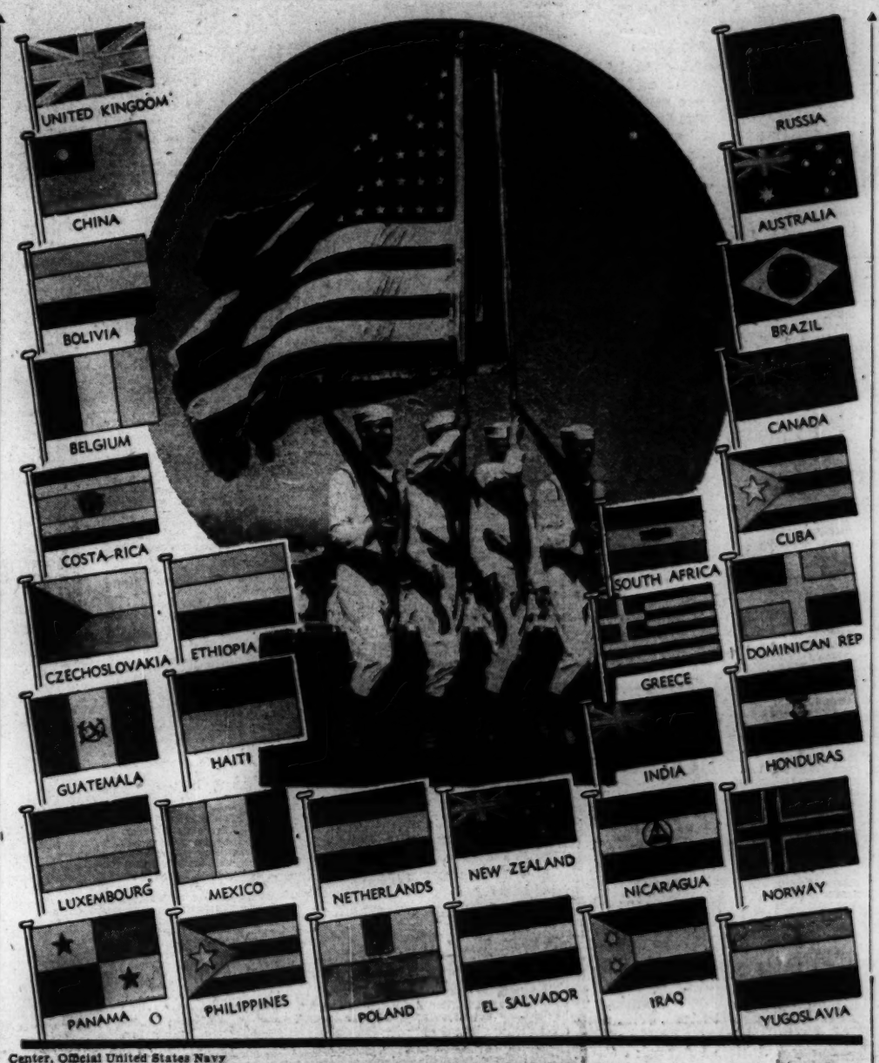

Center, Official United States Navy

Flags United in Freedom's Cause

President Roosevelt: "We know that our flag is not fighting alone. The flags of 32 United Nations are marching together, borne forward by the bravery of free men. Together, they are the emblem of a gathering offensive that shall liberate the world."

Prime Minister Churchill: "We must remember that we are no longer alone. We are in the midst of great company. Three quarters of the human race are now moving with us. The whole future of mankind may depend upon our action and upon our conduct. So far we have not failed. Let us move forward steadfastly together into the storm and through the storm."

Premier Stalin: "I share your confidence that these successes open the way to the final defeat of our common enemy, which must and will be smashed by the united power of our countries and all freedom loving peoples."

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek: "China feels proud to be in the company of all freedom-loving nations, united in a grand alliance to carry on this common struggle."

Liberators blast island bases — RAF attacks Rhineland—Russians hit behind Nazi lines.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

United Nations Day finds Allied air power giving vigorous proof of Allied unity and strength. It is striking anew at Northern Europe, Sicily, and the Eastern Front in what is obviously the first stage in a three-way aerial squeeze play of unprecedented proportions.

In 24 hours, American Liberator planes have dropped an estimated 250,000 pounds of bombs on the Gerbini and Catania air bases at the eastern end of Sicily; the RAF has carried out new night attacks on the Rhineland, and the Russian Air Force has roamed far behind German lines in a continuing offensive against air bases and supply depots which has cost the Germans 498 planes in one week alone.

The week-end surrender of the Mediterranean islands of Pantelleria, Lampedusa, and Linosa has left the southern end of the Axis in a state of almost unendurable tension. The great air fleets, which brought about the capitulation of the Italian outposts without complementary land action, will be able to blanket every square mile of Sicily with explosives as soon as the battered airfields on the three islands are made usable again, which the Italians expect will be at any moment.

Sicily, however, will provide a far sterner test of the efficacy of unsupported air power than Pantelleria. The island compares in size with the area in northern Tunisia into which the Axis forces were crowded after the British Eighth Army reached Enfidaville. It has a military garrison of approximately 100,000 and a population in normal times of 4,000,000.

The latest RAF raid on the Rhineland was directed against unidentified targets and it seems to have been on a minor scale. But it serves to keep going the double-barreled offensive which began June 11 with Flying Fortress attacks on Germany's northern U-boat bases and a record British assault on Düsseldorf. Over the week end, two large forces of American bombers struck effectively at Bremen and Kiel and suffered their heaviest loss of the war—26 planes. And the RAF pounded Bochum in the Ruhr in an attack which cost it 24 bombers, but which saw two-ton blockbusters falling at the rate of five a minute.

A significant sequel to the renewed air offensive is an announcement from the British Air Ministry of the formation of a tactical air force to work with armies striking from Britain. The new group will be similar to the tactical air force which proved so successful in the Tunisian campaign.

In Russia, the Soviets have begun the seventh week of their aerial offensive which they say has cost the Germans 3,319 planes—a ruinous rate of loss. The Russians are supplementing their aerial blows with new ground attacks on the Germans' Orel salient which is reported filled with supplies for a summer offensive.

Majority of Service-Fit Fathers Due in Uniform by December

WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP)—The nation's draft-age fathers found little comfort today in disclosure by the House Appropriations Committee that the rate of Army inductions would be cut about 60 per cent after next December, with the bulk of 1944 inductees coming from the teen-age group.

The Committee's information came from Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Commission Chairman, and Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, during hearings on the WMC supply bill reported to the House today.

It was to the effect that a majority of physically-fit fathers, regardless of their children, would be in uniform by the end of the year. Induction of this class is expected to start in August and run until the end of the year, when the armed forces will aggregate 10,900,000 men.

By the end of this month, Mr. McNutt told the Committee, the cream of the nation's manpower will have been pretty well exhausted with the armed forces numbering 9,200,000 men. Between July 1 and Dec. 31, inductions will continue, under present schedules, at the rate of an average of 300,000 monthly.

117,000 Needed Monthly

Married men not in uniform at the turn of the new year, Mr. McNutt indicated, stand a good chance of never getting into one, since induction for the first six months of 1944 are expected to total 700,000, or an average of 117,000 monthly, "to represent necessary replacements for attrition and such increase in the net strength as may be approved."

"Around August, General Hershey testified, "is about the time we will have used up the people who are not fathers" and "our present intention is to continue to leave the interdiction on the induction of fathers until we have to take them."

Asked by Committee members if it were reasonable to conclude that all fathers, except those physically unfit or given occupational deferment, would be called into service, General Hershey said:

"I do not think it is quite that broad. I think you will have to take fathers; I am not at all sure but what a great majority of them will have to go."

And, he added, Selective Service makes no distinction between a father with one child and one with more.

Main Source in Teen Age

General Hershey told the Committee he believed the armed services soon would "come to the place where they will believe that the maintenance of a certain number is the most we can maintain, and obviously that number will have to be set almost on the basis of the men who become 18 years of age, because that is the only real source that remains."

Mr. McNutt emphasized that the 700,000 figure for inductions during the first six months of next year was a figure used for the purpose of planning only and that "no commitments have been made for the armed forces beyond Dec. 31, 1943."

"The pool of men suitable for military service is rapidly shrinking," he declared, and those remaining in industry and agriculture become more essential for that work.

In addition to the manpower needed for the armed services between now and July 1, 1944, he explained, munitions industries must have 1,300,000 additional workers. This figure, added to the 2,400,000 to be inducted by July 1 and allowing for the release of 2,500,000 from civilian industries, he added, leaves a net increase of 1,200,000. Farm labor requirements of 12,000,000 this July are ex-

Continued on Page 11, Column 3

Pantelleria No Model for Main Attack; Sicily Potential Volcano at Italy's Toe

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations Forces in North Africa

ALLIED FIELD HEADQUARTERS in NORTH AFRICA, June 14—Allied staffs here are now balancing results of their "laboratory" experiment which resulted in the surrender of Pantelleria, Lampedusa, and Linosa after heavy air and sea bombardment but before land troops set foot on these Mediterranean islands.

The results are gratifying, but they do not warrant the conclusion that a new era of warfare has dawned and would succeed to the same extent in other places.

Considering the overwhelming United Nations air forces now based less than 100 miles away in North Africa and the strength of Allied sea forces in this region, the islands were no more defensible by the Axis than the Channel Islands were defensible by Great Britain. So the Germans committed no land troops to vain defense of them.

Handful of Germans

There was only a handful of Germans among more than 10,000 Italians captured and the attempt to provide fighter protection from Sicily was so weak as were the air and ground defenses that the Allies did not lose a single bomber over Pantelleria between the start of the bombardment on May 18 and the island's surrender June 10.

The length of time it took to compel submission in these favorable circumstances prevents any exuberant assumption that territories further away and strongly defended could be reduced similarly without expenditure of land troops.

The United Nations were able to do as they pleased, which meant that between the time they first bombed Pantelleria and the time the garrison surrendered they hurled down more bombs on the island than they did on Sicily, Sardinia, and Italy put together in the same period.

For sheer intensity of air attack nothing like this assault on Pantelleria has been seen in warfare before. It went on day after day, night after night, from May 18 to June 10, growing in severity all the while.

Allied losses over the island were nil, Axis losses heavy, and the morale of the garrison—about 15,000 strong—was shaken to pieces before the British landed and the first tanks began to clatter inland without any significant opposition.

Islands' Relative Importance

Pantelleria is a rocky island without beaches suitable for landing and a military operation would have been a very chancy one indeed but for preliminary use of air craft as long-range tactical artillery to lay down a heavy, sustained barrage to cripple coastal defenses of heavy guns and generally to batter the ground in advance of the troops' arrival.

Neither Lampedusa nor Linosa is significant compared with Pantelleria for they had no more bear-

Continued on Page 8, Column 3

Allied Landing Boats Reported at Gibraltar

By the Associated Press

La Linea, Spain, June 14

Four Allied tugboats and 45 fast disembarkment boats arrived at Gibraltar from the Atlantic and it was reported in this neighboring Spanish town that they would leave for North Africa in a few hours.

[A German report said there was a concentration of a considerable number of small landing craft in the harbor of Bizerte, Tunisia, and declared that the German Air Force "sank or severely damaged at least 20 of them."]

By Edgar R. Rosen

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In spite of repeated and emphatic assertions by Fascist spokesmen to the effect that the population of Sicily will meet the trials and dangers of war with calmness and courage, it is quite obvious that the Fascist hierarchy is considerably worried about the political situation on that island.

Two months ago Germany's most prominent newspaper, the Frankfürter Zeitung, although praising the firm structure of the Fascist organization in Sicily, hinted at the fact that this structure had been built on a political volcano.

Shortly after the Allied landing in French North Africa last November, Premier Mussolini sent Aldo Vidussoni, then Secretary of the Fascist Party, to Sicily for the first time. There was every indication that serious disturbances in a number of Sicilian cities and villages had led to the hurried trip of the Party Secretary.

As a matter of fact, the situation had long been explosive. "Underground" advices from Sicily stated last December that the supply problem had become very grave in view of the developments in North Africa and of the destructive RAF raids.

Food Shortage

The island's food resources were insufficient to satisfy the needs of the Sicilian population, the German and Italian garrisons, and thousands of imported workmen building fortifications in the coastal regions. German requisitions had brought food deliveries from the villages to a more or less complete standstill.

The Fascist chieftain, Signor Pennavaria, who was in charge of supplies and requisitions for the German troops, was attacked and beaten in public, presumably by enraged peasants.

Signor Vidussoni tried his utmost to restore order. The most dis-

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Mediterranean:

U. S. Bombers Blast Bases in Sicily

United States heavy bombers of the Middle East Air Command carried out the attacks on the Eastern Sicily airdromes at Catania and Gerbini, while fliers of the Northwest African Air Forces confined their operations to patrols, communiqués issued at Allied Headquarters in North Africa announced.

Malta-based Spitfires again escorted the four-engined Liberator bombers on the last leg of the approach from the Middle East,

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Camaraderie Marks the Work In Fenway's Victory Gardens

A Victory Garden has changed one person's impression of Bostonians.

Mrs. Evelyn G. Best, wife of a young cadet stationed here for the summer, applied for a garden plot when the Boston Park Commission announced that apartment dwellers could obtain land in the Fenway for the asking. Now as a victory gardener she is no longer a stranger in the town and her fellow gardeners are new friends.

"They told me I would not be happy in Boston," she said. "They told me the people were standoffish, almost snobs, but I felt I could stand anything as long as I was with my soldier husband. So I followed him."

For a while the young wife thought her friends had been right about Boston. The winter weather was cold and bleak and the people seemed cold too. But when spring came, she went out to the Fenway armed with spade and seed and really met her neighbors.

The land had never been worked before. It was what the experts call fill-in with a rich loamy surface, but with rocks and bricks and old pipes galore.

"The first spading was like fish-

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Weather Predictions

Slightly Cooler

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Monday at 9:22 p. m., and ends Tuesday at 4:36 a. m.
Dimout begins Tuesday at 9:22 p. m., and ends Wednesday at 4:36 a. m.

Oil-Rationing Methods Eased by OPA Orders

This year's fuel-oil rationing program provides larger rations for some classes of consumers—those with especially large or especially small homes—and it permits all consumers to purchase about 64 per cent of the year's ration immediately upon receipt of coupons, the Office of Price Administration announces.

This, of course, provided the petroleum is available. There is more than a little doubt on that score at the moment. The Petroleum Administration for War, which is the agency governing the supply of the fuel as distinct from its distribution, has recently dropped repeated hints that the military forces are using an appalling amount of the petroleum reaching the rationed East.

For the past four months, officials of OPA told oil men today in a meeting at the Hotel Bradford in Boston, the rationing branch has been engrossed in working out the new program in the light of last year's experience and the flood of suggestions sent in by mail and phone.

Changes This Year

As evidence of their good faith and open-minded attitude, they point to the changes this year, which include: a much larger proportion of coupons with definite values, a larger number of "change-maker" coupons, the increasing of rations for extra-large private dwellings, and the more lenient ration permitted small-home heaters.

Three states, Washington, Oregon, and Idaho, have been added to the rationed area this year. Last winter's experience resulted in new zone outlines, and Massachusetts is now in Zone B-1. So also are southern New York State, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. Zone A-1 includes northern New England and upper New York State.

In Zone B-1, there again will be five heating periods: Period 1, July 1 to Nov. 30; period 2, Nov. 30 to Jan. 4; period 3, Jan. 4 to Feb. 8; period 4, Feb. 8 to Mar. 14; period 5, Mar. 14 to Sept. 30.

All coupons remain valid through two heating periods except those for period 5 which are good only in that period.

The householder whose ration for the year is 800 gallons will be given change-makers worth 140 gallons, "inventory reserve coupons" worth 110 gallons, and other definite-value coupons valid July 1 worth 250 gallons. Thus he will be able to use at once 660 gallons-worth of ration coupons to fill his fuel-oil storage tanks.

Laurence C. Vass, chief of the Fuel Oil Rationing Branch of OPA, pointed out to the oil men that this relaxing of control on the part of OPA would permit them to stagger deliveries of what oil they receive, so as to make the most efficient use of their manpower and treat their customers with the maximum fairness.

"This is as far as we felt we could safely go," he said "in removing control of the ration and in relinquishing t he power to change unit values."

Five Periods

Admitting that a great many persons in the industry had suggested reducing the number of heating periods to three, Mr. Vass said it was decided that five periods would permit so much greater flexibility in the program that they must be retained. This was on the advice, he added, of the Fuel Oil Industry's own Advisory Council, a board of 25 men who have continuously advised OPA at Washington.

Nevertheless, in the Midwest and the South periods 2 and 3, as well as 4 and 5, have been telescoped.

"If New England had a severe cold-snap," Mr. Vass explained, "and the heating period extended over two months instead of one, it might not be possible for us to increase the unit-value of the coupons to take care of it. Whereas, with the shorter period, we can. On the other hand, if a sudden shortage in supply occurred, the longer period would compel us to penalize the area more than was strictly necessary. We feel the way we have worked it out will go far toward solving the problem of the ordinary consumer."

Adjustments Made

Last year, he said, OPA tried to cut everyone's fuel oil rations alike, but experience revealed that too heavy a cut was taken by the consumer who used an oil stove to heat his entire home. The 1943-44 program contains adjustments, therefore, whereby somewhat higher rations will be given the smaller home. This change will affect, Mr. Vass said, from 10 to 20 per cent of the total heating rations in New England.

"The adjustment is not very radical or revolutionary," he said, "but it does mean that we have corrected inequities which we made last year."

Eldon C. Shoop, New England regional rationing executive for OPA, urged the oil dealers to do all they could to get consumers to return ration applications at once.

Howard H. Horton, head of the Trade and Industry Relations Unit of OPA, outlined how much weight suggestions from the industry and from the consuming public had had in shaping the new program.

Frank C. Nichols, regional ration banking specialist, was a third speaker at the meeting, which was presided over by E. Graham Bates, regional fuel oil rationing officer.

New Englanders On Fighting Front Receive Citations

Citations received by New Englanders on the fighting fronts today included:

Distinguished Flying Cross: Capt. John H. King, Jr., of Brookline, a Marine pilot, who downed four Japanese planes in combat over Guadalcanal last fall.

Air Medals, for 25 or more operational flights over New Guinea: Capt. Edward Cragg, Greenwich, Conn.; First Lieut. Charles L. Cobb, Marion, Mass. (missing in action); and First Lieut. John Guttel, East Boston.

Army Vehicle Award: Corp. James R. Polley of Cambridge, driver for the Sixth Air Force, in the Caribbean area, who completed three months without a traffic violation or accident.

Marine letter of commendation: Corp. Norman G. Miller of Lowell, radio-gunner on a dive-bomber, for meritorious conduct over the Solomon Islands, in which he downed at least one Japanese plane.

June Bond Quota Is $28,000,000

Massachusetts' Series E bond quota for June has been set at $28,000,000, the same as in May, Daniel J. Doherty, State Administrator of the War Savings Staff, announced recently. This figure is compiled on the issue price of the bonds, Mr. Doherty added.

Sales from May 1 to 23 of Series E bonds in Massachusetts were $24,217,621.25, Mr. Doherty said, and said that returns for the final quarter of May should be sufficient to exceed the $28,000,000 quota. This sales volume, so close on the heels of the Second War Loan, was highly encouraging, Mr. Doherty said.

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'Boot' Training for Reservists

By a Staff Photographer

Civilian Volunteers at Coast Guard Barracks

Each week 90 civilians who have volunteered 12 hours' service a week to the United States Coast Guard's Temporary Reserve report at the Buzzards Bay Barracks, where they learn the intricacies of port security. In the upper picture, Chief Boatswain's Mate William H. Bell is demonstrating the use of the famed Reising gun to some of the recruits. Lower picture shows some of the men making up the triple-deck bunks in which they are to sleep.

Training to Halt Sabotage Being Given by Coast Guard

Special training along anti-sabotage lines is being given the members of the temporary reserve of the United States Coast Guard, consisting in this area of New England yachtsmen and other civilian volunteers.

This was disclosed today by the Coast Guard in an announcement that such persons are spending their vacations this year at the Buzzards Bay barracks of the Coast Guard, where they are learning the intricacies of port security.

Each Sunday noon a new class of 90 reports "aboard" the barracks and remains until the following Saturday. Between times, the group become "boot" recruits, eager to prepare themselves to take over further duties now borne by younger men who are needed at sea.

The first class of 66 opened the school Memorial Day. Since then they have returned to civilian jobs in almost as many different fields. There were salesmen of real estate, insurance, beverages, jewelry, printers, publicity men, engineers, brokers and scores of other occupations in the group.

They still give upwards of 12 hours a week as volunteer members of the Coast Guard. Some are on boat patrol Others "pound" beaches or guard docks, but wherever assigned they are better prepared for anything saboteurs might try to do because of the week at Buzzards Bay.

After reporting at the barracks the men are assigned to triple deck bunks and the typical day's program thereafter begins at 6 a. m. with calisthenics, "chow" at 7, and then making up their bunks and preparing for muster when they stand colors at 8 a. m.

Classes are divided into platoons for purposes of instruction, and following colors, the day of lectures and demonstrations begins. The class in small arms reports to Chief Gunners Mate Earl L. Laird, a former Boston policeman. Other platoons report to Chief Boatswains Mate Ralph L. Thomas, a veteran of World War I, who conducts a course on beach patrol, and Chief Specialist Norman A. Peltier, a former state trooper, who teaches port security with emphasis on dock watch.

Semaphore signaling and signal flag reading are offered by Richard Lindsey, signalman, first-class, who has a happy faculty of making men old enough to be his father learn the alphabet all over again.

Classes are offered after the 5 p. m. chow on other subjects, including first aid, chemical warfare, and ship identification. Infantry drill is an important subject at the school. Lights out is the order at 10 p. m., and the temporary reserve recruits are usually ready to "hit the sack."

Federal Association To Meet Tomorrow

Managers, assistants, and other officials of the various bureaus and departments constituting the Boston Federal Business Association are to hear Clifton E. Mack, Director of Procurement of the Treasury Department in Washington, and Patrick J. Connelly, Postmaster of Boston, at their annual meeting and luncheon at the Boston Yacht Club tomorrow.

Thomas H. Buckley, Assistant Collector of Internal Revenue, President of the Association, is slated for re-election as are J. Henry Goguen, United States Marshal, Vice-President, and Bart J. Dowd, Admeasurer of Vessels in the Customs Service, Secretary-Treasurer.

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Post Office Number Plan Is Permanent

Numerical designations for postal delivery stations in the Boston Postal District, and about 140 leading cities throughout the nation, are to be a permanent part of postal requirements and are not a wartime program alone, Postmaster Patrick J. Connelly declared.

Clubs, lodges, organizations, and business houses having regular mailing lists of patrons in the Boston Postal District are urged by Mr. Connelly to get in touch promptly with the Numerical System Headquarters, Room 407, Federal Building, Boston, 9, Mass., so that arrangements may be made to affix the proper numerals to these lists. Advice as to how numerals may be affixed to lists in the other cities wherein the Numerical System is in operation may also be obtained there.

Printed folders concerning the numerical system are being distributed to business offices by letter carriers and more than 1,500,000 of them will be distributed throughout the Boston Postal District. They contain a "box" at the bottom of the first page "which includes the name of the city, town or locality from which mail is delivered to your home or business office, together with the number assigned to that postoffice."

"The particular folder to be delivered to your home or office will contain your number and it is the one which you must use on your correspondence in the future as part of your return address," said Mr. Connelly.

"It does not always follow that the post office nearest to you is the one from which your mail is delivered," he said. "The public must use the city, town or locality with number that is shown in the 'box' on the folder, even though it may not be that of your own city, town, or locality. For example, you may live in Brighton but your mail address might be Brookline because mail for your address is delivered from Brookline. The mail address, therefore, is Brookline, 46, Mass.

"Parts of Watertown may be delivered from Waltham and they will therefore be given the Waltham number and their mail address will be Waltham, 54, Mass., and not Watertown, 72, Mass."

End to Naziism at Source Urged

Destruction of the social inheritance and social structure of Naziism and Fascism at the source is imperative, Dr. George Dinsmore Stoddard, New York State Commissioner of Education, told the graduating class of Simmons College at Commencement exercises at Symphony Hall today.

"We should do everything within our power," the Commissioner asserted, "to enable the liberated youth of Germany and Italy to develop governments devoted to progress through peace and mutual understanding among nations."

Dr. Stoddard said in this great work there will be a place for women that is perhaps unique.

"Women, I believe, are more realistic than men," he continued. They are less given to formalistic doctrine; their natural tendency is to avoid legal and political subterfuge. They see "the personal meanings as expressed in daily life. Where the need is for intimate day-in-and-day-out teaching, guiding, nursing, and professional service under all conditions, women will carry on, while men like to get on the trail of the next abstraction. A man tires easily, unless his heart is in the matter; a woman sees to it that her heart is fully engaged, devoting then her total mental and physical resources to a satisfying outcome."

Dr. Stoddard said that from now on "we may expect" higher education in this country to develop about a four-fold framework, as follows:

1. General education, including the physical, biological, and social sciences, the arts and letters.
2. Guidance in arts, crafts, vocations and professions.
3. Highly developed skills and achievements in a chosen field, at various levels from the craft to the highest profession.
4. Personal education, stressing mental hygiene, consumer education, health, character and citizenship.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tuesday

A talk on "Pottery Techniques" will be given by Mrs. Tanner in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

A recital by Wesley Copplestone, tenor, and Leo Litwin, pianist, will be given in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 10
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Pleasure Driving Ban Gathers New Crop of Alleged Violators

Over the week end, when motor traffic in Eastern Massachusetts dropped to 20 per cent of normal, 800 drivers were stopped and interviewed by inspectors from the Office of Price Administration. Only about 150 of the 800 were found to be violators of the no-pleasure driving order.

In addition to the 800 stopped, the registration numbers of 350 parked cars were taken, one inspector turning in 70 numbers from cars parked in the vicinity of the double-header ball game at Fenway Park yesterday afternoon.

Indicative of the little amount of motor travel being done was the recording of only 12 cars passing on the Veterans of Foreign Wars Parkway in West Roxbury between 3 and 6 p. m., yesterday. Of the 12 cars, 11 were driven by defense workers on their way to trailer camps where they reside. The other was a taxi.

Beaches visited by the OPA inspectors included those at South Boston, City Point, Nantasket, Revere, Lynn, Salem Willows, Salisbury Beach, and Lake Walden, Concord. Besides Fenway Park, Franklin Park, Brockton, Lawrence, and sections of Commonwealth Avenue came in for attention.

"Brother, I am absolutely NOT pleasure driving," said one prominent Boston official yesterday, who was stopped for questioning. In the rear of his car he had a pig which he explained had been given to him the day before.

His wife told him that "either the pig leaves, or I do." He made arrangements with one of the police stations in Boston to dispose of the pig to a farmer, and he was on the way to deliver the porker when stopped.

OWI Head Warns That End Of War Won't Halt Rationing

Continued from Page 1

in the Eastern States. He pointed out that the Atlantic Seaboard is so situated that its transportation facilities are those nearest the present war fronts, where, he remarked, "more gasoline will be needed this year, and next year, too, I imagine."

Mr. Davis seemed to thing that the greatest single fact about the war effort at this time was that the country is on a war footing, and its production lines fully converted to the manufacture and processing of war materials.

As one illustration of the amount of material on hand, he cited the flights of hundreds of Fortresses to two different theaters of operation—the Mediterranean and Western and Northern Europe—day in and day out. Both Germany and Japan are aware of this fact, he said.

Compromise Hoped

"Undoubtedly, the enemy hopes to carry on, dragging the war effort out," Mr. Davis added. "They are hoping to effect a compromise deal through shenanigans and politics of some kind."

Just what "shenanigans" the Chief of the OWI had in mind, he didn't make clear, but he did hazard a guess that the chances against Hitler's surviving the war are 100 to 1, indicating that the Führer would be removed by his own people as soon as they discovered that he was more of a liability than an asset. This discovery, Mr. Davis said, is not far off.

Turning to the direction of his own office, Mr. Davis, who appeared in a white suit and his conventional black bow tie during the press conference, said that for the most part the Army and Navy were releasing just about as much news as could be expected, restricting releases only when military security is involved.

All Navy Losses Reported

As one example of just how current Navy Department communiqués are, Mr. Davis said that all Navy losses have been reported to date. He did say that he wished the OWI could get more detailed stories about the submarine campaign, the general picture of which he considered gratifying.

The rate of sinkings of American merchant marine during May was the lowest since Pearl Harbor and during the first two weeks of June the rate has dropped even more, he added.

Mr. Davis warned against undue optimism, however, pointing out that a successful German attack on one convoy might send the rate upward again. He reminded reporters that Admiral Ernest King, Chief of Naval Operations, last winter had expressed the opinion that the submarine situation would not be in hand until late this summer. New antisubmarine devices are being used every day, he added.

The Office of War Information has been getting reports, Mr. Davis said, of a general deterioration of the quality of the German submarine crews.

As a specific instance, the Chief of OWI told the story of a Nazi U-boat that was attacked off Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, last month either by a British or an American destroyer.

Mutiny on U-Boat

"The sub was forced to surface," he said. "There was actually a fight on the deck of the undersea craft between the officers who didn't want to surrender and the crew that did.

"This, of course, is an outstanding instance of obvious deterioration. Still, they must be regarded as dangerous. I can't believe the present rate of sinkings is going to continue. It's too much to hope for."

Conversely, May was the biggest month on record for sinking enemy submarines by British, Canadian, and American surface vessels, Mr. Davis said. He also pointed out that the air attacks on French coastal bases had been most effective in cutting down replacements.

He was asked when he thought the war would end. He said he would be surprised if it ended in 1943. On the other hand, he was quick to point out, one really couldn't tell, and one good sign was that the Germans in Tunisia, with plenty to fight with, had quit.

Mr. Davis, making what he described as "a rough estimate," said he understood the United Nations' navies had sunk as much tonnage of the Japanese merchant marine as had been acquired in the Far East by the Japanese since Pearl Harbor.

Reply on Russia

In reply to a question as to when Russia was going to permit the United States to use its continental bases against Japan, Mr. Davis pointed out that Russia not only was still at peace with Japan, but at the present moment was carrying out "by far the largest part of the burden of the European war.

"I guess they figure," he said with his noted Hoosier drawl, "that one war at a time is all they care to take on."

The OWI recently has monitored Japanese radio reports which indicate, Mr. Davis said, that the Japanese people are asking some questions about their war effort, including the all-important query as to when the war would be over. The singular answer, picked up by the OWI, was: "Since the people of Europe were reduced to eating rats and crows, a far worse state than ours, the war should not be stopped at this time."

Mr. Davis said he felt that the Japanese themselves were getting a bad bargain.

Results of overseas activities of OWI, which are three times as large as the domestic operations, he disclosed, were evidenced when German soldiers captured in Tunisia were found carrying "surrender pamphlets." These leaflets, dropped by plane and projected by trench mortars, invited the enemy to surrender with the guarantee that he would be well treated, well fed, and returned to his family after the war.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Slightly Cooler

Boston and Vicinity: Slightly cooler tonight; moderate temperatures Tuesday forenoon; gentle to moderate winds.

Southwestern Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island: Coolor tonight; moderate temperature Tuesday forenoon.

Vermont, New Hampshire: Not much cooler in south portion; moderate temperatures Tuesday forenoon.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 9 p. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Tuesday, 9:31 a. m.; height 9.0 feet.

No, It's Not a Potato or Butter Line

By a Staff Photographer

They're Waiting to Pay Their Federal Income Tax

Thousands of persons lined up at the Collector of Internal Revenue office this morning to pay the second installment on their 1942 income tax. The crowd grew so rapidly that it overflowed the offices at 141 Milk Street into the street. Tomorrow is the deadline for payment on the second installment.

State Salons Resume Their Own Pursuits

Members of the 153rd Massachusetts Legislature were ready to resume their private pursuits today after prorogation of what House Speaker Rudolph F. King (R) of Millis termed "the shortest biennial and one of the shortest sessions in the history of the Commonwealth."

Prorogation came at 3:27 a. m. Sunday morning after a long final "day" which began at 10:30 Saturday morning.

Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook reported to the Speaker that the Governor had signed 570 acts and 72 resolves. Twenty-two acts and four resolves were returned to the Legislature by the Governor of which only two acts and one resolve were overridden.

A last minute fight developed in the House when Democratic members attacked a Ways and Means Committee recommendation of $10,000 for each of the next two years for the Attorney General's department. This item was in the supplemental budget and was for use by the Attorney General in carrying on special investigations.

The appropriation was supported by House Republicans, however, and the measure was adopted on a rising vote of 58 to 47.

A further delay in prorogation came when the Governor returned a bill providing for establishment of a public service and development authority which would have had the power to construct roads, bridges, and recreational facilities which would have been self-liquidating. After first rejecting the Governor's recommendation that the bill be referred to the Postwar Public Emergency Commission the House killed it by striking out the enacting clause.

In the Senate a bottleneck developed when the Upper House refused to pass a bill creating a Board of Collegiate Authority until the Governor had signed several measures enabling specific junior colleges to award degrees. This log jam was broken when the Governor signed eight of the bills and returned a ninth suggesting an amendment that it too be permitted to grant degrees when it complied with regulations to be established by the State Board of Collegiate Authority.

Governor Saltonstall's first act after prorogation was to administer the oath of office to his Chief Secretary and Counsel, Joseph R. Cotton, former President of the Senate, who was appointed as an Associate Justice of the Massachusetts Land Court several weeks ago. Judge Cotton waited to qualify until the Legislature closed.

Beano Referendum Sought in Holyoke

A group of Holyoke citizens today took the first step in an effort to repeal the law banning the game of beano in Massachusetts when they filed papers with the Secretary of State seeking a referendum on the question and asking suspension of the law until the referendum is held.

The legislation outlawing beano was adopted during the recent session of the State Legislature over the objection of Representatives and Senators from western Massachusetts who said that beano was properly handled in their sections and was not in the hands of racketeers as was charged on the floor of the House and Senate.

Governor Saltonstall, who favored the beano ban, indicated some time ago that he would invoke the law immediately under his emergency power if any move was made to secure a referendum. This was the last day for filing petitions for a referendum. If successful the question will appear on the ballot next November.

Boston Sends Out Schoolboy Farmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., June 14—Eleven Boston high school boys arrived in Claremont and Nashua, N. H., yesterday to work for the summer on farms in Sullivan and Hillsborough counties, the University of New Hampshire has announced.

All of the boys, members of the Victory Farm Volunteers, are students of Jamaica Plain High School in Boston. They are the vanguard of nearly 100 who were signed up recently by K. E. Barraclough, emergency farm labor supervisor of the General Extention Service of the University of New Hampshire, and C. B. Wadleigh, assistant supervisor.

Jamaica Plain boys enlisted to work on Sullivan county farms are James Dunn, James Cox, Francis Morancy, Vincent Kirkell, James Brown, Lewis Cilibrisi, and Tony Fraoni. Two youths, Kenneth and Malcolm Otis, have already gone to work on a farm in Hollis, N. H. The boys were recruited with the assistance of John Casey, headmaster of Jamaica Plain High School.

Substations Open For Tax Payments

Substations for payment of poll and other taxes and water bills are open today, tomorrow, and Wednesday at the following places:

Franklin Technical Institute, Berkeley and Appleton Streets, Boston, from noon until 3 p. m.; Curtis Hall, Center Street, Jamaica Plain, from noon until 3 p. m., and Municipal Building, River Street, Hyde Park, 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.

This convenience was announced by Merritt Thompson, City Collector.

Salute to U. S. Flag Voluntary; 'Jehovah's Witnesses' Upheld

WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP)—The Supreme Court held unconstitutional today a Mississippi wartime antisedition statute which outlaws oral statements or the distribution of literature "which reasonably tend to create an attitude of stubborn refusal to salute, honor or respect the flag or Government of the United States or of the State."

Justice Roberts delivered the unanimous opinion, applying specifically to members of "Jehovah's Witnesses" convicted of violating the legislation at Canton, Columbia, and Vicksburg.

"The statute as construed in these cases," Justice Roberts said, "makes it a criminal offense to communicate to others views and opinions respecting governmental policies, and prophecies concerning the future of our own and other nations.

"As applied to the appelants it punishes them although what they communicated is not claimed or shown to have been done with an evil or sinister purpose, to have advocated or incited subversive action against the nation or state, or to have threatened any clear or present danger to our institutions or our government. What these appelants communicated were their beliefs and opinions concerning domestic measures and trends in national and world affairs.

"Under our decisions criminal sanctions cannot be imposed for such communication."

Basis of Prosecution

R. E. Taylor was alleged to have told two women at Canton, who had lost sons at Pearl Harbor, that it was "wrong for the President to send the Army across, for they are just being shot down for nothing."

He also was charged, along with Betty Benoit of Columbia and Clem Cummings of Vicksburg, with distributing literature which violated the statute. State officials said the legislation, passed on March 20, 1942, was designed "to preserve loyalty and unity" and would expire with the end of the war. It provides for imprisonment up to ten years for violations.

The Supreme Court also overruled a decision it delivered in 1940 and held that school children cannot constitutionally be required to salute the American flag if they had religious scruples against such action.

Justice Jackson delivered the decision, involving a challenge by members of "Jehovah's witnesses" for a flag-salulte requirement by the West Virginia Board of Education.

Justices Roberts, Reed and Frankfurter dissented.

"We think the action of the local authorities in compelling the flag salute and pledge," Justice Jackson asserted, "transcends constitutional limitations of their power and invades the sphere of intellect and spirit which it is the purpose of the First Amendment to our Constitution to reserve from all official control."

In its June 3, 1940, decision, the Court sustained the constitutionality of a flag-salute regulation by the Minersville (Pennsylvania) School District. It also was challenged by "Jehovah's Witnesses" who contended that saluting a flag constituted idolatry.

Chief Justice Stone was the lone dissenter at the time. But, since then, Justices Black, Douglas, and Murphy, who had participated in the majority decision, expressed the view that the case had been "wrongly decided."

Justice Frankfurter wrote the 1940 majority opinion. Both Justices Rutledge and Jackson, who were not members of the Court in 1940, joined in the majority opinion.

The West Virginia regulation provided that the right hand be placed upon the breast and the following pledge be repeated in unison: "I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America and to the republic for which it stands; one nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

It was challenged by Walter Barnette, Paul Stull and Lucy McClure, parents of Kanawha County school children expelled for refusal to join in the salute.

The Committee on the Bill of Rights of the American Bar Association and the American Civil Liberties Union urged the Court to hold the flag salute unconstitutional, as applied to those with religious scruples. The American League contended the regulation should be upheld.

Voluntary Patriotism

Justice Jackson said that "freedom of speech and of press, of assembiy, and of worship, . . . are susceptible of restriction only to prevent grave and immediate danger to interests which the state may lawfully protect." He added in part:

"National unity is an end which officials may foster by persuasion and example is not in question. The problem is whether under our Constitution compulsion as here employed is a permissible means for its achievement.

"To believe that patriotism will not flourish if patriotic ceremonies are voluntary and spontaneous instead of a compulsory routine, is to make an unflattering estimate of the appeal of our institutions to free minds. . . .

"If there is any fired star in our constitutional constellation, it is that no official, high or petty, can prescribe what shall be orthodox in politics, nationalism, religion, or other matters of opinion or force citizens to confess by word or act their faith therein. If there are any circumstances which permit an exception, they do not now occur to us. . . ."

Menuhin Keeps Army Date After Night Flight

Concert at 10 p. m. thrills servicemen following special trip to Panama by bomber.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PANAMA, Panama — Yehudi Menuhin, world-famed violinist now on a concert tour through Central and South America, not only delighted his soldier audience at Corozal Theater, Panama Canal Zone, but he proved that really great artists are also great "sports."

Stepping from an Army bomber which landed him at Albrook Field slightly after 10 p. m., after an evening flight from David, Panama, Mr. Menuhin proceeded immediately to near-by Corozal and for several hours played his way into the hearts of his soldier audience which had waited patiently since 6 p. m. for the chance to hear him.

News that the commercial air liner on which Mr. Menuhin, his wife, and his accompanist, Adolf Baller, were traveling would be forced to "delay" overnight at David—Panama frontier City nearly 350 miles from the Panama Canal Zone—almost caused Army authorities to cancel two free concerts scheduled for that evening for the benefit of the music lovers among United States servicemen and servicewomen on guard at the "big ditch." When the news of the plane's unavoidable delay reached Col. B. B. Millenthal, Department Special Service Officer, the audienced for the first concert already was thronging into the theater.

But cancellation of his dates with United States servicemen was the last thing Mr. Menuhin wanted to consider. Nor did the Army's Special Service Department want to disappoint the waiting men. Telephone contact was established and Mr. Menuhin told Colonel Millenthal that if the Army could get him "by any method of transportation" to the Panama Canal Zone, he would play for the soldiers at "no matter what time" he arrived. Army Air Force officials came to the rescue and a bomber was dispatched to pick up the stranded musician.

In the meantime, an announcement of the four-hour delay was made to the waiting audience, but not one soldier left his seat. If such a renowned musician would fly over night-hidden tropical jungles to play for them, they would sit right where they were and wait for him. In fact, by 10 o'clock many more uniformed men had to be turned away from the packed theater.

"Playing for the troops has been the most exciting part of my entire Central American concert tour," Mr. Menuhin told the representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Previously, he had said that he "finds soldier audiences much more responsive than civilian audiences. Furthermore, the farther from home or the nearer to action, the more intensely they enjoy good music."

Having completed his Central American tour, which commenced May 2 when Mr. Menuhin and his party left the United States for Mexico, Guatemala, Salvador, and Costa Rica, he now is on a South American tour which will take him down the West Coast to Chile. This will be his first visit to the West Coast of South America, since his 1941 concert tour took him to Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina only.

United States Army Signal Corps

Musician Does His Bit for Service

Yehudi Menuhin, famous concert violinist, shown at the table with some of the servicemen whom he entertained at a concert in Panama, kept despite airplane delays. Inset: Mr. Menuhin talking to President de la Guardia of Panama.

J. G. Rowell Elected Trustee On Publishing House Board

The Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society today announced the election of James G. Rowell, C. S. B., of Kansas City, Missouri, as a member of that Board, to fill the vacancy caused by the passing of Dr. Albert F. Gilmore, C. S. B. The election has the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

Mr. Rowell has long been a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, from which Board he is now resigning in order to accept membership on the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Mr. Rowell is a native of Missouri. He was educated in the public schools of Kansas City and is a graduate of the Kansas City School of Law, receiving the degree LL.B. He was authorized to practice law in his native state and was enrolled as a member of the Missouri bar, but entered business, serving a large corporation in various capacities until 1913, when he entered the public practice of Christian Science, in which he is still engaged.

Mr. Rowell became a member of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Kansas City, Missouri, and later of Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, that city, which he has served as First Reader, member of its Board, and president.

During the World War, The Christian Science Board of Directors of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, appointed Mr. Rowell a War Relief Worker, and he served in the United States and then at Brest, France, until embarkation was nearly completed.

Mr. Rowell served as Committee on Publication for the state of Missouri for two years. He was first appointed to The Christian Science Board of Lectureship in June, 1927, and became a teacher of Christian Science in 1934, after completing a course in the Normal Class of the Christian Science Board of Education. He will continue to teach his class and hold his association in Kansas City.

We take robust
and hearty grains,
To flavor's peak
we roast 'em.
This makes the drink
your family loves—
It's cheery,
tasty Postum*!

* *Contains no caffein, no stimulant of any kind.*

Appeals for Beverage Alcohol Fail to Get WPB Indorsement

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 12—The liquor industry is trying to persuade the War Production Board to change its mind and allow the distillers to switch part of their production from manufacture of industrial alcohol to the replenishment of dwindling liquor stocks.

Its efforts are not meeting with much success. The WPB knows there is a war on, and that while there is a sizable stockpile of industrial alcohol stored away at present, demands for this prime war chemical are heavy and will increase as more and more units of the synthetic rubber program come into full operation.

The distillers have adopted a whole string of tactics to persuade the nation that at least some small portion of their present all-out industrial alcohol production could safely be turned back to the distilling of beverage liquor. None of them have worked. If there were not the compelling need to continue alcohol production, the fact that livestock grains are not plentiful in this year of food scarcities would be sufficient to cause the government to turn a deaf ear to the liquor pleas.

'Inspired' Stories

Among the tactics attempted have been "inspired" stories in the press indicating that Federal authorities regarded the industrial alcohol supply as ample and were considering the release of some production for beverage distillation. These have been without foundation, according to spokesmen for the Chemicals Division of the WPB.

A report recently went the rounds that stocks of industrial alcohol were so huge that storage facilities were insufficient. This is not borne out by the facts. Storage space was available for 45,000,000 additional gallons on April 29, the WPB said.

The distillers have also sought to sugar-coat their plea for a holiday from industrial alcohol-manufacturing by coining a new phrase and labelling their proposed beverage distilling season a "tax production" period. Their justification was that while few taxes are levied on the making of industrial alcohol, Federal and state excises totaling approximately 75 per cent are levied on distilled beverages.

Distilling interests have even gone so far as to term the purchase of liquor an anti-inflation measure. They argue that buying liquor quickly deflates the fat pay envelopes of war workers and that 75 per cent of the money taken in by the bartender is speedily transferred to the Government in taxes.

War Bonds Instead

Whatever the merits of this argument—and it is stressed in temperance quarters that war taxes and War Bonds could carry on the depletion of excess purchasing power more effectively and safely—it is true that heavy spending for liquor has become a definite wartime phenomenon.

In 1940, according to Allied Liquor Industries, Inc., sales of distilled liquor amounted to about 145,000,000 gallons. In 1941 this had kited upward to about 157,000,000 gallons. Last year the jingling money in America's wartime pockets went to purchase 190,000,000 gallons of distilled spirits, some of which still is on hand in hoarded supplies.

Due partially to the shortage of molasses and sugar, much of America's industrial alcohol is now being distilled from grains. However, floods, rain and late planting due to the cool spring have cut into estimates for a bumper crop of feed gains this year. This factor, coupled with plans for raising heavy livestock herds, has made it imperative that no grains be diverted to nonessential uses, a WPB spokesman declared.

Postwar Shortage Alleged

Recently the distilled liquor interests suggested that a postwar shortage of aged liquor would be felt if greater stocks were not laid away now in bonded warehouses. Allied Liquor Industries, Inc., admitted, however, that a study of supplies now on hand throughout the United States disclosed normal stocks aging in warehouses to be adequate, on a rationed basis, for three or four more years the wartime answer made to those who fear postwar shortage is that rationing restrictions should be increased.

The earliest plan for permitting new distilling of beverage liquor, broached last fall, would have allowed the distilleries to devote an occasional month to the exclusive production of liquor. Nothing ever came of this plan, so the discussion was revived in May, liquor interests this time suggesting that the War Production Board earmark a percentage of each distillery's monthly production for government use and leave the remainder up to the disposition of the distiller. Nothing is happening to that plan either.

Nor is it, as alleged, due to the WPB's fears of what dry elements in the nation might say. It is because the Government needs full production of industrial alcohol just as it needs full production of steel and synthetic rubber—to beat the Axis.

Witnesses Win Court Decision

MELBOURNE, June 14 (AP)—Suppression of the Jehovah's Witnesses, religious organization, under the National Security Subversive Association's regulations was declared invalid today by Australia's highest court.

The 3-to-2 decision, handed down by the full court, in effect set aside the entire set of regulations relating to subversive associations under the National Security Act.

In delivering the majority decision, Justice Starke characterized the regulations as "arbitrary, capricious and oppressive" and held that corporate and unincorporate bodies were wiped out of existence on the mere declaration of the executive branch of the Commonwealth Government without due process of law.

Mobile Newspapers Continue Criticism

MOBILE, Ala., June 14 (AP)—Editorials in both the Mobile Register and the Mobile Press today announced the intention of those newspapers to continue criticism of Mobile courts despite the contempt conviction here June 11 of Ralph B. Chandler, publisher of the two dailies.

Mr. Chandler, fined $10 and sentenced to six hours in jail, was free on $500 bond pending a review of the case before Probate Judge Norvelle R. Leigh, Jr., on June 28.

An editorial in the June 12 Register was headed "The Freedom of the Press remains unimpaired by a sentence to jail." It asserted the "fundamental right" of a newspaper to "criticise the official conduct and the official acts of public servants," and said the Mobile papers "even at the risk of going to jail," would continue that policy.

Flag of Freedoms Flies in Capital

WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP)—The new "Flag of the Four Freedoms" was flown publicly for the first time here and in other cities today to represent all the United Nations.

Chosen by popular poll, the flag consist of a white field enblazoned with four upright bars of red, representing the principles of the Atlantic Charter: Freedom of speech, of religion, and from want, and fear.

Episcopal Pension And Assets Listed

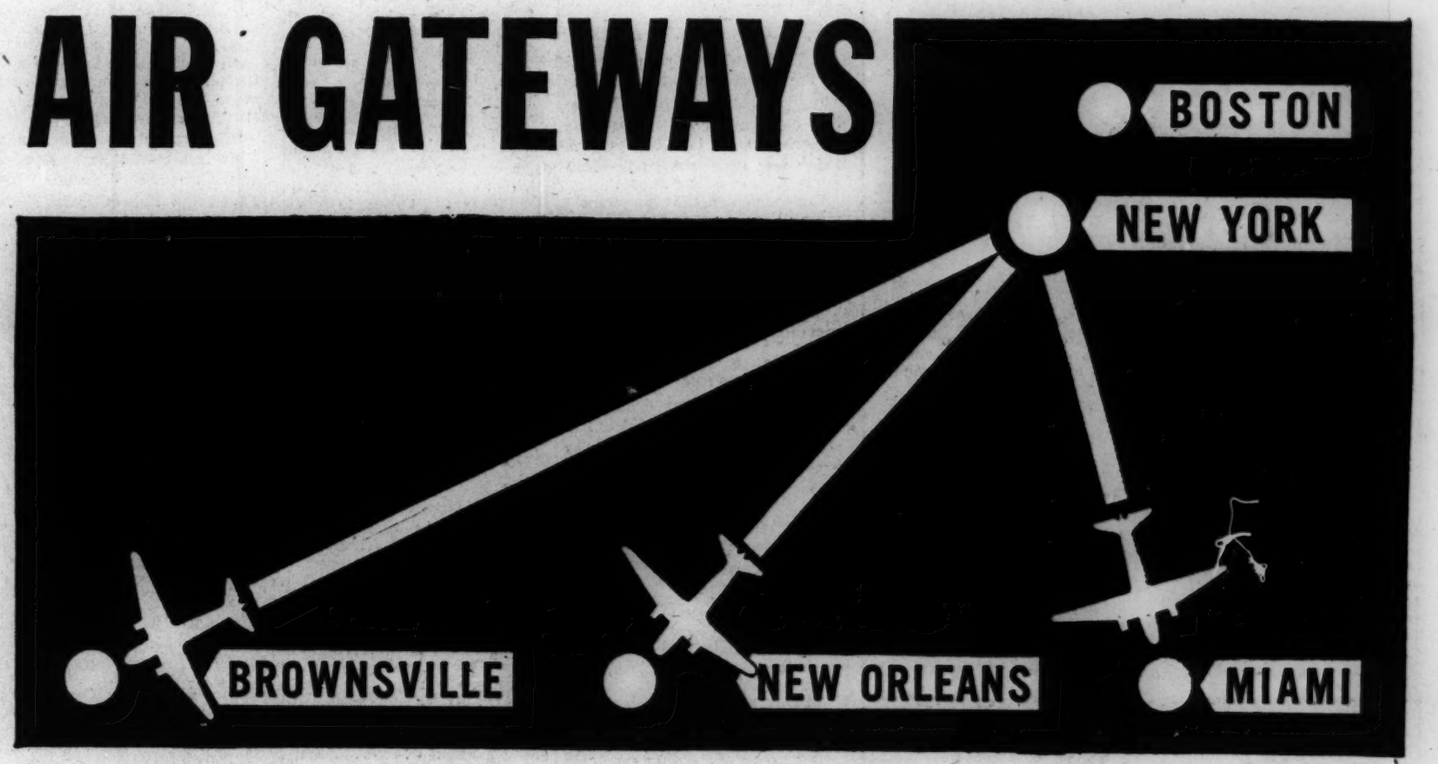
NEW YORK, June 14 (AP)—An annual pension roll of over $1,400,000, and assets as of Dec. 31, 1942 of $36,271,297 were listed June 13 in the annual report of the Church Pension Fund of the Protestant Episcopal Church, made public here by its President, Bishop Cameron J. Davis of Buffalo, N. Y.

Bishop davis said that the assets increased in 1942 by $620,000, and added that the total of the present pension roll, including the names of 2,500 individuals, was "about 33 per cent larger than would have been possible if the trustees had not been able to go beyond the original promises."

The fund was started in 1917 as the pension system of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the benefit of the clergy, their widows and minor orphans, and since that time has paid out a total of more than $22,000,000 in pension benefits, the report said. New pensions in the annual amount of $128,857 were granted in 1942.

Bishop Davis paid tribute to the late J. P. Morgan, financier, who passed on March 13. He had been treasurer of the fund from its inception.

NOW...3 INTERNATIONAL AIR GATEWAYS



to Mexico, Central and South America

New connecting service from New Orleans!

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA! . . .

MIAMI, FLORIDA! . . .

BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS! . . .

These *three* cities now constitute the nation's principal international air gateways to Mexico, Central and South America . . . *and Eastern Air Lines serves them all!*

Pan American Airways' new service from New Orleans to Merida, Mexico; Guatemala City, Guatemala, and Balboa, Canal Zone, has opened a shorter, faster air route which connects with the route of The Great Silver Fleet.

Eastern Air Lines offers the shortest route to Mexico City . . . via Pan American Airways from Brownsville, Texas. This is the pioneer air service from the East to the Capital of our good neighbor to the South.

At Miami, Florida, The Great Silver Fleet connects with Pan American Airways' service to the Caribbean in addition to flights for South America.

Because it represents an important contribution to our war effort, Eastern Air Lines welcomes the opening of international air service from New Orleans. As the only air line serving *all* three international gateways, Eastern is in a position to serve *all* of Latin America!

GO SOUTH by EASTERN

Boston and All N. E. Observe Flag Day

This is Flag Day all over the nation, and New England is sharing in the observance by hoisting high the flag which all conquered nations of the world look to for restoration of their freedom.

From all public buildings; from homes; and in children's hands the red, white, and blue of the American flag today was displayed in special prominence.

Appropriate celebrations are being held throughout the six New England States today, with Boston sponsoring a huge parade tonight with 22 of the United Nations' flags flying beside Old Glory herself.

In tonight's parade, which will begin at 7 o'clock in Copley Square and move along Boylston and Tremont Streets to Monument Hill, on the Common, where Mayor Tobin will speak, the feature display will be old tattered flags of every American war.

Various military organizations will be represented in the parade tonight including a provincial company of men in the armed services of England, Australia, Canada and Poland. Costumed representatives of China, Czechoslovakia, England, Greece, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Russia, and Yugoslavia also will parade.

Detachments from the Army, Navy, Coast Guard, the WAACS, WAVES, Marine Corps Women's Reserve, Red Cross, and high school cadets will join the marchers.

Chief marshal of the parade will be Brig. Gen. William J. Blake of the State Guard.

Many communities throughout New England observed Flag Day yesterday. In Quincy more than 70,000 persons turned out to watch the parade which numbered some 7,500 marchers.

Lynn also marked observance of Flag Day yesterday with 10,000 marchers including all branches of the service participating. More than 75,000 persons lined the route of the parade. Principal speaker of the exercises yesterday was Sergeant Robert McDermott of Medford, who participated in the African invasion.

James A. Farley, former Postmaster General, spoke at pre-Flag Day exercises in Cambridge on Saturday and at Meriden, Conn., yesterday. He told his Cambridge audience that excuse-making had no place in wartime and called upon men and women of all walks of life to "shoulder loyally the sacrifices which are called for."

WHEN THE OPERATOR ASKS:

"Please limit your Long Distance call to 5 minutes"

Kindly remember that Long Distance circuits are carrying the largest volume of calls in history... particularly to war-busy places.

If you happen to be calling one of these places during an especially crowded hour, the operator may ask you to limit your call to five minutes so that others will not have to wait too long. This request is made only when lines are unusually crowded.

By co-operating, you will be helping to maintain the best Long Distance service possible under present wartime conditions.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Retiring Head Of Radcliffe Weds Yale Professor

Miss Ada L. Comstock, retiring president of Radcliffe College, was married in Cambridge this morning to Dr. Wallace Notestein, Sterling Professor of English History at Yale University. Both are among the leading educators of the country, and Dr. Notestein served as one of the American experts at the Peace Conference in 1918.

He is one of the directors of the Yale Press, a member of the Advisory Council of the Guggenheim Foundation, and author of several books on English history. His father was the late J. O. Notestein, for 50 years professor of Latin at Wooster College.

The former Miss Comstock has been President of Radcliffe for 20 years, and is at present the First Naval District's representative on the Education Council, Advisory to the Chief of Naval Personnel, Washington, D. C.

Absenteeism Cut Aim of Bond Prizes

A War Bond raffle plan designed by the Macallen Company, Boston manufacturer of electrical insulation materials, to discourage absenteeism among its 330 employees, today was approved by the New England War Labor Board.

Under the plan, the company will raffle off each week two $25 war bonds, one for male and one for female employees, among those who have not been late or absent during the week.

Her Garden Grows Friendships

By a Staff Photographer

Impression of Boston Improves as Lettuce Springs Up

Mrs. Evelyn G. Best, shown above in her Fenway Victory Garden, gets expert planting information from a newly made friend, Frank, on left, as her cadet husband, home on furlough, listens in on right.

Camaraderie Marks the Work In Fenway's Victory Gardens

Continued from Page 1

ing in a dumping pond," she laughed and went on to explain it was not unusual to unearth an old shoe or a rusty tin can. "One little boy struck a chimney all cemented together as he dug. 'Wonder if there was a house here once?' he queried as he let his imagination play upon the idea.

Always Laughter

"There is always friendly laughter ringing across the neatly divided plots," said the Army wife. "These are Boston people," she smiled. "They are the 'standoffish' neighbors who make the lives of newcomers unhappy.

"Cleo has a plot near mine," she continued as she told about some of her special friends. "We began to talk together one day when Cleo came over to admire my beans. She asked me if I wasn't going to thin them a little and offered to show me how she was training hers to climb a trellis. Cleo is Greek and is still recovering from the shock of losing three sisters in the war. They were bombed.

"Frank is a young Italian father. His garden directly adjoins mine. He has very little time to work in it because he spends long hours at his defense job in the Navy Yard. 'But the garden is relaxation,' he protests. Frank is generous. He can add nothing to his garden without sharing some of it. 'Look, take this nice pepper plant. Haven't you ever tried pepper salad?' or 'Here's a handful of bean seed. You'll have to plant them right away because I've already soaked them.'

A New Englander

"The owner of the plot on my right is a real New Englander—a former Maine farmer," continued the newcomer in Boston. "That first day while we were clearing land and I was finding the rocks almost too heavy to handle, he sent his young son over to help me. While we worked, Robert told me about the farm where he used to live and about his older brother who was away fighting for his country.

"One of the most successful gardens in the park belongs to Monsieur La Force and his wife," she went on. "Monsieur La Force plays first trumpet in the Boston Symphony Orchestra. By now we are used to hearing the music of French beautifully spoken as the La Force's, hoe in hand, converse about 'la bonne terre.' Their radishes were among the first to grow to edible size and one day as I was weeding, Monsieur and Madame La Force came out to inspect their crops I greeted them and went on with my work. Suddenly I heard someone cry out, 'Madame, madame, voila, un radis!' Madame La Force stood triumphant, holding a large red radish on her outstretched palm. It was good to share in her joy,' said the young woman thoughtfully.

French people, like Italians, seem to have "gypsy fingers" and can succeed in making most anything grow. A charming woman with a very small garden a few yards from that of the army wife confided to her that she knew nothing about gardening—at least about the beginnings, for she had been brought up in the city. Madame and Monsieur La Force came to her rescue with apt instruction and real manual labor.

"All these people and many more have become my friends," concluded the young wife. "There is no longer coldness for me in Boston. Instead, working in my garden, doing a small part for victory, I find a warm spirit of camaraderie. I am happy in Boston. . . . And the lettuce is doing fine."

Saltonstall Stresses War Effort In Bunker Hill Day Proclamation

In a proclamation designating Thursday, June 17, as Bunker Hill Day, Governor Saltonstall today urged citizens of Massachusetts "to dedicate themselves unreservedly to the great and exacting task of winning the present war spurred by the inspiration and example of the great deeds and sacrifices of our forces."

"June 17, 1775, has for more than a century and a half imbued the people of our nation with the realization that determined men have the power to be free," the Governor said.

"Today as we are beginning to see unfolding the victories of our armed forces in Europe and in the Pacific, let us keep ever before us the further fact that the Battle of Bunker Hill in some measure proved a handicap to the Patriot cause. Following Bunker Hill many of our citizens were lulled into security by the belief that in order to win a war it was not necessary to observe every effort to have troops thoroughly organized, disciplined, and equipped.

"As we consider the reports of our victories in Tunisia and on Guadalcanal, let us keep ever before us that these victories have been possible only because we are now beginning to get trained forces, supplies, and equipment to these important areas in effective quantity. As at Bunker Hill, the cost in casualties will prove heavy. Many of our own and Allied forces are prisoners of war. Time is vital."

25 N. E. Prisoners of War Listed

WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP)—The War Department today reported the names of 25 soldiers from New England who are held as prisoners of war by Axis countries—15 by Japan and 10 by Germany.

Their names were included in a list of 560 United States soldiers held as prisoners, 264 by Japan, 291 by Germany and five by Italy.

By states, the number of prisoners held by Japan was: Connecticut 3, Maine 3, Massachusetts 3, New Hampshire 1, Rhode Island 2, Vermont 1; by Germany: Connecticut 1, Maine 4, Massachusetts 4, Rhode Island 1.

The prisoners, and their next of kin:

Interned by Japan, camp unstated:

Connecticut

Graham, Private Francis J.—James Graham, father, Hartford.

Hooper, Private Ronald G.—Frank Hooper, father, Hebron.

Villiers, Private Russell L.—Mrs. Helen Krisinski, aunt, Bridgeport.

Maine

Brown, Corporal Curtis C.—Mrs. Clara Brown, mother, Camden.

Lucas, Private Donald O.—Don L. Lucas, father, Morrill.

Teaney—Private First Class Elmer C.—Mrs. Susie M. Teaney, mother, Morrill.

Massachusetts

Arsenault, Second Lieutenant Fab—John Arsenault, brother, Lawrence.

Leavitt, Private Milton—Abraham Leavitt, father, Worcester.

Pothier, Private Bernard M.—Mrs. Loretta Pothier, mother, West Medford.

Richstein, Private First Class Abraham—Mrs. Bessie P. Richstein, mother, Dorchester.

Sheehan, Private Edward V.—Mrs. Mary A. Sheehan, mother, Dracut.

New Hampshire

Pelkey, Private Raymond A.—Charles Pelkey, father, Hudson.

Rhode Island

Brennan, Private James E.—Mrs. Catherine Brennan, mother, Pawtucket.

Poiris—Private First Class John F.—Henry Poiris, father, Pawtucket.

Vermont

Charloff, Private Maurice—Sam Charloff, father, Bennington.

Interned by Germany—Transit Camp No. 25, Capula, Italy:

Maine

Slate, Private First Class John W.—Mrs. Louise Slate, mother, Thomaston.

Pelletier, Private Lawrence F.—Mrs. Ida Jervis, sister, Lewiston.

Sprague, Private First Class John E.—Mrs. Albert L. Sprague, mother, Kittery.

Massachusetts

Kent, Sergeant John—Mrs. Margrett McCarthy, cousin, Cambridge.

Vautour, Technician Fifth Grade Saturnin—Fidele Vautour, father, Gardner.

Rhode Island

Barney, Private William A.—Raymond Barney, father, Warwick.

Interned by Germany—Stalag:

Maine

Quimby, Private Carl E.—Mrs. Ethel Quimby, mother, Rangeley.

Thompson, Private Albert M.—Frank C. Thompson, father, Bath.

Massachusetts

Persault, Private Herbert F.—Mrs. Sarah A. Persault, mother, Medford.

Interned by Germany—camp unstated:

Massachusetts

Thornton, Sergeant Edmund R.—Horace C. Thornton, father, Boston.

Today's FM Programs

WSTD, Boston (46.7 mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Novelty Knickknacks.
3:15 p. m.—South American Soiree.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Organ Moods.
4:15 p. m.—Day Dreams.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—"Vesper Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Shift.
5:30 p. m.—Concert Gems.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music.
6:15 p. m.—Music by Shrednick; News.
6:30 p. m.—Nan Merriman's Orchestra.
6:45 p. m.—Uncle Sam; Drama.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Dyana Gayle, songs.
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn.
8:00 p. m.—News; band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Arthur Gasth, News.
3:15 p. m.—Telegraphic Reports: Boston Braves-Brooklyn Dodgers baseball game.
5:15 p. m.—"Dansant"; News.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—"The Yankee Starlets" Songs.
7:30 p. m.—"Mystery Hall"; drama.
8:00 p. m.—Cal Tinney, Comment.
8:15 p. m.—"Singin' Sam."
8:30 p. m.—Music in Variety.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"Mediation Board"; Advice.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Clapper, News.
10:15 p. m.—"Our Morals"; Dean Pardue.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, News.
10:45 p. m.—Studio Speakers.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Al Kavelin's Orch.
11:30 p. m.—"Radio Newsreel."

The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, June 15
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Christian Science Program For Tuesday, June 15

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31 m.

Caracas—6:15 p. m.—Cultural Program. YVBRN, 6.30 meg., 48.4 m.

London—6:15 p. m.—War Review. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

London—7:30 p. m.—United Nations Day. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Guatemala—7:45 p. m.—Liberty Program. TGWA, 6.66 meg., 31 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—A talk. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

London—8:15 p. m.—Listening Post. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Rio de Janeiro—8:30 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.32 meg., 29.3 m.

London—8:45 p. m.—Here in Britain. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

London—10:45 p. m.—News and Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GRY, 7.15 meg., 41.9 m.

Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—First Military Band Concert. TGWA, 9.66 meg., 31 m.

Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes; Peruvian Music. OAX-4Z, 6.06 meg., 49.3 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Stars of 'Met' To Appear On Radio Tonight

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Two stars of the Metropolitan Opera, Helen Traubel, soprano, and Frederick Jagel, tenor, are guest soloists tonight on Great Artists Series. For her solos Miss Traubel will sing Mallotte's "Upstream" and "Connais tu le Pays" from Thomas' "Mignon." Mr. Jagel's solos are "Over the Land Is April" by Charles and "Che Gelida Manina" from the first act of Puccini's "La Boheme." Together they sing Ethelbert Nevin's "Oh, That We Two Were Maying." Donald Voorhees' orchestra selections are "Arkansas Traveler" and Fernandez' "Batuque," NBC-WBZ, 9 p. m. Earlier in the evening, on the same station, 8:30 p. m., Richard Crooks, tenor, and Alfred Wallenstein's Orchestra will be heard in a program of music by Gershwin, Youmans, Berlin, and Schwartz.

Flag Day will be observed by Percy Faith's orchestra and chorus with two patriotic songs—the National Anthem and "You're a Grand Old Flag." The orchestra also plays Enesco's "Rumanian Rhapsodie," NBC-WBZ, 10 p. m.

Joseph Cotten appears on Ceiling Unlimited in "First Mission," a drama based on an actual first flight of an American bombing plane over enemy territory, CBS-WEEI, 7:15 p. m.

Cavalcade of America presents Madeleine Carroll in "Make Way for the Lady," NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

"The Philadelphia Story" with Loretta Young, Robert Taylor, and Robert Young will be heard on CBS-WEEI, at 9 p. m. Continuing on the same station, 10 p. m., Screen Guild Players present Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan, and James Gleason in "Love Is News."

Hilary St. George Saunders, author, is guest on Information Please, NBC-WBZ, 10:30 p. m.

Albert Nickerson, Director of the War Manpower Commission Bureau of Placement, will answer inquiries about draft rulings, on Manpower, Ltd., MBS, 9:15 p. m., WNAC, by recording, 11:15 p. m.

Wellesley's Day

Harvey H. Bundy, special assistant to the Secretary of War and a member of the Board of Trustees of Wellesley College, will be the principal speaker at Wellesley's sixty-fifth Commencement exercises June 20 in Alumnae Hall.

Diplomas will be awarded by President Mildred H. McAfee, on temporary leave of absence as Director of the Waves. Twenty-five girls from Greater Boston are candidates for the Bachelor of Arts degree.

Votes of N. E. Congressmen On Roll Calls of Past Week

New England Vote in Congress

Roll call votes of New England Senators and Representatives on important issues during the period from June 7 through June 12 were as follows:

Senate

On a committee amendment clarifying a measure to require Senate approval of Presidential appointments to key government positions paying $4,500 or more (adopted 43 to 22):

Yeas

Danaher and Maloney of Conn.; Gerry and Green of R. I.; White of Maine.

Nays

Lodge of Mass.; Aiken and Austin of Vt.

Not Voting

Walsh of Mass.; Brewster of Maine; Bridges and Tobey of N. H.

On an amendment to the $820,000,000 Department of Agriculture appropriation bill to increase from $300,000,000 to $400,000,000 the appropriation for soil conservation payments during the fiscal year beginning July 1. (Adopted 49 to 20):

Yeas

Maloney of Conn.; Green of R. I.; Aiken and Austin of Vt.

Nays

Lodge and Walsh of Mass.; Danaher of Conn.; White of Maine; Tobey of N. H.; Gerry of R. I.

Not Voting

Brewster of Maine; Bridges of N. H.

On a proposed amendment to Agricultural appropriation bill to transfer functions of the Farm Security Administration to the Farm Credit Administration (Rejected 25 to 53):

Yeas

Lodge and Walsh of Mass.; Bridges and Tobey of N. H.; Gerry of R. I.

Nays

Danaher of Conn.; Brewster of Maine; Green of R. I.; Aiken and Austin of Vt.

Pairs

Against: Maloney of Conn.

Not Voting

White of Maine.

On an amendment to the agricunltural appropriation bill setting up an FSA appropriation of $29,607,573 for supervision and servicing of loans and grants, and $97,500,000 for rural rehabilitation Adopted 66 to 12):

Yeas

Lodge of Massachusetts; Danaher of Connecticut; Brewster of Maine; Bridges and Tobey of New Hampshire; Green of Rhode Island; Aiken and Austin of Vermont.

Nays

Walsh of Massachusetts; Gerry of Rhode Island.

Pairs

For: Maloney of Connecticut.

Not Voting

White of Maine.

On a proposal to suspend the rules and adopt an amendment to prohibit deduction of soil conservation payments in setting of price ceilings (Rejected 36 to 37):

Yeas

Tobey of New Hampshire.

Nays

Lodge and Walsh of Massachusetts; Danaher of Connecticut; White of Maine; Bridges of New Hampshire; Gerry and Green of Rhode Island; Austin of Vermont.

Not Voting

Maloney of Connecticut; Brewster of Maine; Aiken of Vermont.

On adoption of the compromise anti-strike bill (adopted 55 to 22):

Yeas

Lodge of Mass.; Maloney of Conn.; White of Maine; Bridges of N. H.; Gerry of R. I.; Aiken and Austin of Vt.

Nays

Walsh of Mass.; Danaher of Conn.; Green of R. I.

Pairs

For: Tobey of N. H.

Not Voting

Brewster of Maine.

House

On an amendment to the urgent deficiency appropriation bill to authorize allotments from the President Emergency Fund to the State Department and Office of Strategic Services. (Adopted 205 to 139):

Yeas

Bates, Clason, Gifford, Goodwin, Herter, Martin, Rogers, and Wigglesworth of Mass.; Compton, Luce, McWilliams and Miller of Conn.; Fellows, Hale and Smith of Maine; Stearns of N. H.; Plumley of Vt.

Nays

Curley, Lane and McCormack of Mass.; Forand of R. I.

Not Voting

Holmes, Philbin and Treadway of Mass.; Monkiewicz and Talbot of Conn.; Merrow of N. H.; Fogarty of R. I.

On adoption of the compromise version of the anti-strike bill (adopted 219 to 130):

Yeas

Bates, Clason, Gifford, Goodwin, Herter, Holmes, McCormack, Martin, Rogers, and Wigglesworth of Mass.; Compton, McWilliams and Talbot of Conn.; Fellows and Hale of Maine; Stearns of N. H.; Plumley of Vt.

Nays

Curley and Lane of Mass.; Luce, Miller and Monkiewicz of Conn.; Smith of Maine; Fogarty of R. I.

Pairs

Against: Philbin of Mass.; Forand of R. I.

Not Voting

Treadway of Mass.; Merrow of N. H.

Boston College Awards 48 Degrees

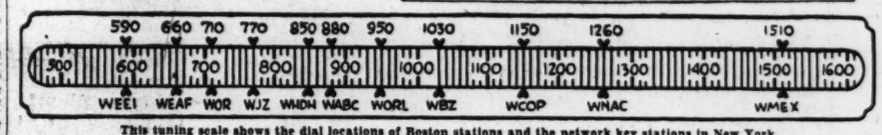
Boston College awarded 48 degrees and three certificates at its 66th annual commencement exercises held yesterday. It was the smallest graduating class in the history of the College.

John J. Hagerty, manager of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, principal speaker at the exercises, paid tribute to the 2,700 of the College's 10,000 students and alumni now serving the nation. He picked out Col. Warren J. Clear of the class of 1918 for special praise. Colonel Clear coined the classic phrase: "There are no atheists in the fox-holes of Bataan."

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Voiney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Arthur Gaeth, news	Musical program
3:15	News Service	Treasury Star Parade	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Telegraphic report N. Y.	Yesterday's Favorites
3:30	You Know Answer?	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	Yankees - Washington	Art Jarrett's Orchestra
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	'Right to Happiness"	Senators Baseball Game	Earl Hines' Orchestra
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch	Telegraphic report N. Y.	Jan Garber's Orchestra
4:15	Reporter; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Yankees - Washington	Art Kassel's Orchestra
4:30	Col. H. C. Adamson	Air Express Music	'Lorenzo Jones': sketch	Senators Baseball Game	Navy "E" Award
4:45	Garden Almanac	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Widder Brown": sketch	Telegraphic report N. Y.	Navy "E" Award
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Yanks-Wash. Senators	Gene Krupa's Orchestra
5:15	Date Book; Follies	Dick Tracy: sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	'Highway Patrol': drama	Irish Melodies
5:45	Home Fires Burning	"Captain Midnight": sk.	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00	News; comments	Sportscast; Music	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports program
6:15	Today at Duncans	News Highlights	Kay Ivers; Melodeers	Press Roundup; Sports	Moment Musicale
6:30	Hollyw'd Snapshots	Bing Crosby Recordings	Music: Chet Gaylord	News from Abroad	News; Music Interlude
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Musical program	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge; Band	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	"Ceiling Unlimited"	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Yankee Starlets: songs	Richard Salinger: news
7:30	"Blondie": sketch	"The Lone Ranger":	The First Reader	Mystery Hall: drama	"How About It, Girls?"
7:45	"Blondie": sketch	western dramatization	John Barry, comments	Mystery Hall: drama	Clement Norton: talk
8:00	"Vox Pop": quiz	Earl Godwin, news	Cavalcade of America	'Sizing Up the News"	Studio speaker
8:15	"Vox Pop": quiz	Lum 'n' Abner	Cavalcade of America	"Singin' Sam": songs	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue":	"True or False": quiz	Richard Crooks; Alfred	"The Better Half": quiz	"Drama Shop": Essays
8:45	music: Cecil Brown	"True or False": quiz	Wallenstein's Orchestra	show: Tom Slater, m. c.	in Drama
9:00	Theater: Loretta	U. S. Coast Guard Prgrm	Helen Traubel; Fred'k	Gabriel Heatter, news	Flag Day Exercises
9:15	Young, R. Taylor,	U. S. Coast Guard Prgrm	Jagel; D. Voorhees' Or.	News Service	Flag Day Exercises
9:30	R. Young in 'The	Louis Prima's Orch.	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	Al L. Alexander's Media-	Classical Album
9:45	Philadelphia Story'	Orchestra; Short Mystery	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	tion Board: guest panel	Classical Album
10:00	Guild: Jack Benny:	Maj. George F. Eliot	Josephine Antoine;	Raymond Clapper, news	News; Defense Talk
10:15	"Love Is News"	Gracie Fields, songs	Rheinhold Schmidt; or.	'Our Morals': D. Pardue	Musical program
10:30	Ogden Nash; Guy	'The World's Most Hon-	"Information Please":	Paul Schubert, news	Victory Night Watch
10:45	Lombardo's Orch.	ored Music"	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	Musical Roundup	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.
11:00	News; World War II	Coleman Hawkins' Orch.	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Harry James' Orchestra
11:15	News; Eric Sevareid	Harry Green's Orchestra	What Can I Do?: drama	'Manpower, Ltd.: speaker	Red Nichols' Orchestra
11:30	Rideout; Master	Fishermen's Program	Lands of the Free: Inter-	Radio Newsreel: British	Day's End: music
11:45	Works of Music	Stars in Revue	American Univ. of Air	news reports	Day's End; News

Tuesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies; Talk	
7:15	News; Talks	News report	Dress Parade; Band	News comments	
7:30	Musical Vary; News	Musical program	News Service	"Breakfast Band Box"	New England Fellowship
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	Musical program; News	Spike Jones's Orchestra	Musical Clock	Service
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Uncle Sam: drama	Musical Toast	George and Dixie; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore's Club	Air Express Music	News Service	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore; News	Newscast	Herb Lewis: Melodeers	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	"The Breakfast Club"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; R. Moss Interviews	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Musical 30s	"The Breakfast Club"	'Uncle Sam: OWI Prgrm	Ruth Moss Interviews	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Food Fair	"The Breakfast Club"	Imogene Wolcott, food	Spotlight Revue: organ	Studio speaker
9:45	Landt Trio; Drama	"The Breakfast Club"	Military band; News	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker
10:00	Valiant Lady	Musical Highlights	Lora Lawton: sketch	News Commentator	Musical program
10:15	"Kitty Foyle"	Women and the War	"The O'Neills": drama	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30	'Honeym'n Hill': sk.	Fishermen's Program	"Help Mate": sketch	Shady Valley Folks	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Fishermen's Program	'Woman of America': sk.	Shady Valley Folks	Mason
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	Breakfast Music; Inter-	"Road of Life": sketch	Stanley Dixon, news	Kick-Conga
11:15	Second Husband	views	"Vic and Sade": sketch	N. E. Cupboard	Jane Underwood, news
11:30	Bright Horizons	Lily Carthew Interviews	"Snow Village": sketch	House Party: variety	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	"Poll of Hits"	"David Harum": sketch	show; orchestra	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15	'Big Sister': sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	Jimmie Fidler, talk	"The Pepper Shaker"
12:30	Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: talks; music	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural News	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	"Ma Perkins": sk.	Edward MacHugh, hymns	Terrace Room Ensemble	Fashion talk; News	Italian Melodies
1:30	Vic and Sade: sk.	"Seth's Village Canteen"	Dick Todd, Songs	Musical Roundup	"Curtain Time," with
1:45	'The Goldbergs': sk	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster: news	Margaret Porter
2:00	Serial drama	Treasury Star Parade	"Light of the World"	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	Today at Duncans	Mystery Chef: food facts	"Lonely Women": drama	Boston Red Sox-Phila-	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	We Love and Learn	Boston Red Cross: Studio	"Guiding Light"	delphia Athletics base-	"Uncle Sam": drama
2:45	"Pepper Young"	orchestra; guest speaker	Hymn Recital	ball game	News reports
3:00	Across Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Red Sox-Athletics base-	Musical Fantasy
3:15	News Service	Waltz Time	"Ma Perkins": sketch	ball game	Musical Fantasy
3:30	Do You Know Ans?	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	Baseball Interviews	Woody Herman's Orch.
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	'Right to Happiness': sk.	Boston Red Sox-Phila-	Russ Morgan's Orch.
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch	delphia Athletics base-	Horace Heidt's Orch.
4:15	Reporter; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	ball game	Ray Noble's Orchestra
4:30	Book talk	Air Express Music	Lorenzo Jones: sketch	Boston Red Sox-Phila-	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
4:45	Civilian Defense	Terry O'Toole, songs	Young Widder Brown: sk.	delphia Athletics base-	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	ball game	Duke Ellington's Orch.
5:15	Date Book; Follies	Dick Tracy: sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	'Highway Patrol": dr.	Irish Melodies
5:45	Home Fires Burning	"Captain Midnight": sk.	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00	News comments	Sportscast; Music	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sport comment
6:15	Kelvin C. Hill, news	News Highlights	Frank Colby, talk	Press Roundup; Sports	Moment Musicale
6:30	J. B. Kennedy, news	Alec Templeton: "Home"	Music for Modrns; Songs	News from Abroad	News; Music Interlude
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	"Rhumba Rhythm"	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge; Band	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, news	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James's Orch.	Dance orchestra	J. W. Vandercook, news	Treasury Star Parade;	Richard Salinger; News
7:30	American Melody	Adrian and Alice, songs	Kay Ivers; Hum & Strum;	"Confidentially Yours"	Boston School Committee
7:45	Hour: songs; orch.	"You and the War"	quartet; orchestra	Fred Lang, news	Grace Moore, songs
8:00	Arch Oboler's	Earl Godwin, news	Ginny Simms: inter-	Music in Variety	Studio speaker
8:15	"Lights Out"	Lum 'n' Abner	views; orchestra	Velvet Hurd, news	Bonita Granville with
8:30	Al Jolson Show:	"Archie and company":	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Pass in Review: Army	Abe Lyman and Coast
8:45	guest; orch.; News	comedy variety; guests	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Show: speakers	Guard Band
9:00	Burns and Allen	Famous Jury Trials	Quiz Program: Walter	Gabriel Heatter, news	Variety Hour
9:15	Whiteman's Orch.	Famous Jury Trials	O'Keefe, conductor	News Service	Variety Hour
9:30	Report to Nation	Frankie Masters' Orch.	Fibber McGee and Molly	"The Return of Nick	Variety Hour
9:45	Report to Nation	Orch.; Short Mystery	Fibber McGee and Molly	Carter": drama	Variety Hour
10:00	"Suspense": drama	Maj. George F. Eliot	Bob Hope Variety Show	John B. Hughes, news	News; Defense talk
10:15	"Suspense": drama	Gracie Fields, songs	Bob Hope Variety Show	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Polish Information; dr.
10:30	Congress Speaks	The World's Most Hon-	"Beat the Band": Hilde-	Paul Schubert, news	Studio speaker
10:45	News; World War II	ored Music	garde; Bob Grant's Or.	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker
11:00	News; Quincy Howe	Coleman Hawkins's Or.	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Tommy Carr's Orch.
11:15	Rideout; Music	Harry Green's Orchestra	What Can I Do?: drama	Chick Floyd's Orchestra	Benny Goodman's Orch.
11:30	Inviting to Music:	Fishermen's Program	"Music You Want"	"Sinfonietta": Alfred	Day's End; music
11:45	Jesus Maria Sanr's	Stars in Revue	"Music You Want"	Wallenstein, conductor	Day's End; News

B. & M. Plan Aids Selective Service

Manpower replacement in the Boston & Maine Railroad system is proceeding today under a schedule releasing within 12 months approximately 87 per cent of all employees between 18 and 38 who are subject to Selective Service.

As one of the largest organizations to negotiate an overall schedule with draft officials, the railroad is following the schedule in four states: Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont.

Seeking to keep local draft boards from calling essential trainmen before they could be replaced, the road adopted the schedule after months of negotiation.

Within the first six months of the schedule, 252 men, or 70.59 per cent of all vulnerable employees, are to be made available, with 60 more to be release din the second six-month period.

With 2,400 former employees now in service, the road had 16,000 in its job analysis, showing only 6.89 per cent vulnerable to the draft.

Of the men being released in the first six-month period, 39 per cent are single men, and 31 per cent are married men without dependent children.

Arsenal Bond Sales

The Watertown Arsenal may not be "self-supporting" yet, but 88 per cent of the employees this month are buying war bonds equal to 10.8 per cent of the weekly pay roll of the entire Arsenal.

With the goal of 100 per cent of employees subscribing at least 10 per cent of their pay, the drive shows a sharp rise from October, when employee participation was 52 per cent. Already 54 of the 86 shifts and building groups have hit 90 per cent or more, with eight showing 100 per cent.

Dartmouth Marines

Maj. John Howland, veteran of 4½ months battle on Guadalcanal, has been named commander of the Marine Corps detachment of 660 men assigned to Dartmouth College as part of the Navy unit reporting July 1.

A New York lawyer before going on duty in 1940, Major Howland had graduated from Harvard

War Activities in New England

in 1932, received his reserve commission in 1934, earned a law degree in Harvard in 1936 and received an LLM at Columbia in 1939. After training in Cuba, he became a company commander in the First Marine Division which landed on Guadalcanal last Aug. 7. He accompanied evacuation of his unit to Australia at the end of the year.

Purple Heart

Walter R. Preston of New Bedford was elected Department Commander of the Military Order of the Purple Heart at the annual State convention yesterday at Fall River.

Others elected were: John T. Sullivan of Fall River, senior vice-commander; William J. Monahan of Cambridge, junior vice-commander, and Paul J. Reagan of Fall River, financial officer.

Marcus E. Diffenderfer of Allston, retiring Commander, was elected to the National Executive Committee and named a delegate to the national convention.

Familiar Stick

Corporal Leo Weddleton of the military police at Fort Devens is swinging a familiar club at the main gate these days. Nine years ago in Panama when he was discharged from the Army, he gave his MP stick to a soldier there. Now back in the Army, he's just got it gack. The former soldier passed through the main gate recently, and recognized the Corporal, dug up the club on furlough home, and returned it.

Ship Launchings

The Liberty ship Joshua L. Chamberlain, named for a Civil War general and a military administrator of Maine, was launched today at the New England Shipbuilding Corporation yard at South Portland, sponsored by Miss Patricia Palmer of South Orange, N. J., daughter of Dwight R. G. Palmer, President of General Cable Corporation.

General Chamberlain was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for bravery as commander of the left of the Union Army at Gettysburg. As military administrator in 1880, he retained control of Maine's State government for 12 days, resisting demands for unconditional surrender from three political factions until the points at issue had been legally settled.

A small auxiliary tanker is being launched today at the George Lawley & Son yard, Neponset, announced the First Naval District.

Fire Drill

Waves and Spars residing in the good ship (Hotel) Victoria got an unexpected fire drill just before last midnight, as an alarm routed 527 from their beds. After firemen extinguished a rubbish fire in an adjacent alley, the women, in night clothes and blankets, marched back to bed in good order.

Maine Federation of Labor Hits at Readmitting Miners

OLD ORCHARD BEACH, Maine, June 14 (AP)—In a final convention session lasting well into today's wee hours, the Maine Federation of Labor went on record as opposing readmittance of the United Mine Workers to the American Federation of Labor "until District 50 of the United Mine Workers ceases raiding established unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor."

The convention's resolution was addressed to the A. F. of L.'s Executive Council, which has before it John L. Lewis's applicastion to bring the miners back to the A. F. of L. fold, which he deserted some years ago to set up the C. I. O.

The Maine Branch of the A. F. of L. also voted to send a telegram to President Roosevelt asking him to veto the Smith-Connally antistrike bill, which Congress passed on Saturday. The convention also wired expressions of its opposition to Maine's Senators, Wallace H. White, Jr., and Ralph O. Brewster.

Acting on another resolution, the convention refused to endorse for reappointment the present State Commissioner of Labor and Industry, Jesse W. Taylor of Topsham.

Benjamin J. Dorsky of Bangor was re-elected President of the State Federation, together with all the subordinates who were nominated with him on Saturday. There was no opposition to any of the nominees.

Next year's convention will be held at Augusta.

N. E. Export Club to Boost Foreign Trade

To promote and extend foreign trade when peace comes by developing new markets, arranging frequent meetings of members who are actively engaged in building and developing foreign commerce of the United States, and promoting an interchange of information, experience and opinions, are basic aims of the newly organized New England Export Club, Inc., of Boston.

Already 89 members consisting of exporters and of companies engaged in the exporting business, are enrolled in the Club, and a campaign is being launched to bring the membership up to 200. The second meeting of the new Club which is also the last one for the summer, is to be held at the Hotel Statler Wednesday evening. Franklin Johnston, editor and publisher of the American Exporter, is to speak on Latin America.

Two days before Pearl Harbor, a group of exporters, feeling the need of organization in order that the "voice" of that branch of American business might be heard, formed a New England Export Group. Meetings were so successful and beneficial that it was decided to incorporate under laws of Massachusetts and form the New England Export Club.

Concerted action by the new Club is expected to be taken in efforts to remove all barriers and obstacles which may interfere with the development of the foreign commerce of the United States. One step is to arrange discussions of legislation, pending and proposed. Telegrams will be sent to Washington to voice approval or disapproval of various measures.

A committee is to be appointed to consider export problems in the postwar period and they will probably have much to do with opposing harmful legislation and encouraging commercial contacts between business interests of the United States and other countries.

Donald J. Moore of Boston is President of the new Club; H. B. Canfield of Dewey & Almy Chemical Co., Cambridge, First Vice-President; A. H. Corneliussen of the United Car Fastener Corp., of Cambridge, Second Vice-President; F. K. Patterson of Burton-Rogers Co., Boston, Secretary; Donald E. Stelle, of Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., of Boston, Treasurer, and S. Walter Taber, field secretary of the American Foreign Credit Underwriters, New York, is Executive Secretary.

Names for Gunboats

Navy river gunboats usually are named for island possessions of the United States.

Excerpts From Sermons Delivered in Boston Area

Excerpts from sermons delivered from the pulpits of Greater Boston churches yesterday:

The Rev. William H. Denney at the Church of the Covenant, Boston (Presbyterian):

Presbyterian Service

"In the life of faith we can always depend upon a recurrent flash and form of divine power if we truly seek it. The moment we enter the age of self-consciousness, we think of life as an infinite series of disconnected compartments. We tend to be separated from the reality of God and others and the great spiritual responsibilities that regenerate the world.

"But the divine spirit is the very essence of life. We have to live on the divine spirit of God because it is life itself. In this divine life within us is the secret of power, dominated, guided, empowered, and controlled. In every predicament of life we are really wrestling with divine spirit seeking to expand our life into a higher realization, pattern, and greater order."

The Rev. Walton E. Cole, Second Church, Boston (Unitarian):

Unitarian Service

"A few weeks ago I was conferring in Washington with one of the highest officials in our State Department. In the course of the conversation he said, 'Europe will never be saved by military force alone. Spiritual forces can make Europe's future secure. Europe needs more than a strong man; it needs a saint.'

"History is already proving that Hitler made a colossal error when he said that the world can only be ruled by force and fear. The strongest potential power in this world is organized good will. Unless we believe in the conquering power of good will, we have no right to call ourselves Christians. To build a great civilization, we must match what technological science has done to us externally by developing the creative power of good will internally."

The Rev. Russell H. Stafford at Old South Church, Boston (Congregational):

Congregational Service

"From the Bible culture must move forward into fresh realms of scientific and social discovery. But it is from the eternal principles set forth in the Bible that culture must move forward, if it is to be real, and enduring, and in the end fruitful of justice and mercy in the earth. Our age has descended into hell because it has forgotten the Bible. It will arise from the dead only as it rediscovers the sole foundation laid therein for human peace and well-being.

"And what is true of men in general holds good likewise for individuals. If you are distracted or frustrated or hopeless or enslaved in your own mind, read your Bible, —first at random, perhaps only in the Psalms and Gospels, then systematically and with all the attention and learning you can command. And the holy spirit will come upon you, in life-giving power, as you hear God Himself speaking to your most urgent private need in your own laguage."

Christian Science Services

Safety was the timely theme of services held yesterday in The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, and in its branches throughout the world, in the Lesson-Sermon, "God the Preserver of Man."

Answering the vital question as to where to find security in a world at war, the Lesson-Sermon quoted from the Bible: "The name of the Lord is a strong tower: the righteous runneth into it, and is safe." (Prov. 16:10).

Further assurances of complete safety for those trusting in divine deliverance were found in Ps. 91:1: "He that dwelleth in the secret place of the most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty."

An explanation of Ark as the biblical symbol of safety was given in correlative readings from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, as follows: "Ark. Safety; the idea, or reflection, of Truth, proved to be as immortal as its Principle; the understanding of Spirit, destroying belief in matter." (Science and Health, p. 581:8.)

On the premise that man is the expression of God, the readings from Science and Health concluded that real safety is attainable through a realization of God's—and hence man's—indestructibility.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats, Butter, etc.—Red "J," "K," "L" and "M" stamps now good for meats, butter, margarine, cheese, shortening fats and oils, canned fish and canned milk, expire June 30.

June 20—Red "N" stamps become valid; expire June 30.

Canned Goods July 7—Blue stamps "K," "L," and "M" now valid, and will expire on this date.

Sugar—Stamp No. 13 now good for five pounds; expires Aug. 15. Stamps 15 and 16 now valid for five pounds each for home canning until Oct. 31. This is in addition to 15 pounds a person for which applications may now be made at local ration boards.

Coffee—Stamp No. 24 good for one pound; expires June 30.

Gasoline—No. 5 coupons in "A" books good for 3 gallons each through July 21. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2½ gallons each. Expiration dates of "B," "C," and "T" coupons vary.

Fuel Oil—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until Sept. 30 for 10 and 100 gallons, depending on class.

Tires—Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either grade I or grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

Shoes—Stamp No. 17 in Book 1 good for one pair of shoes up to midnight, June 15. Stamp No. 18 will be valid for one pair after tomorrow, through Oct. 31. Local ration boards now authorized to issue purchase certificates so that all persons may have two pairs of wearable or repairable shoes. Boards also may issue certificates for special occupational and safety work shoes.

Income Tax—June 15, last day to make second quarterly payment on 1942 income.

Use Stamps Go on Sale

Automobile use tax stamps for the ensuing fiscal year are now on sale at all post offices and offices of Collectors of Internal Revenue. Motorists were warned by Internal Revenue officials that without the new stamp which costs $5 it will be illegal to drive after July 1.

where do you worka Joan?

Miss Betty Bowman *(above)*. The first girl in more than 100 years history of the Boston and Maine to fill a regular "trick" as Information Clerk in the busy concourse of the North Station.

Mrs. Viola Andrews *(below)*. The mother of 7 children, Mrs. Andrews is filling a war-time job at Boston and Maine highway crossing gates.

Mrs. Lillian Bassett *(above)*. She is the first woman in the history of the railroad to be appointed a ticket seller at the North Station's busy windows.

Miss Marie Liata *(top circle)*. She is one of the girls who are filling a man's job at drafting boards in the Engineering Department.

Miss Bridget J. Ward *(above)*. She does a sort of "housework" unfamiliar to most women—cleaning cars in the B and M yards.

Mrs. Anna Collins *(left)*. Hers is one of the voices that now answers "Information" telephone calls at North Station.

FEMALES have always been important cogs in our Boston and Maine Railroad organization. But now, with 2,401 of our men already in the uniforms of the fighting services, the ladies are stepping into *men's* jobs in this most essential war industry — and doing it in a manner that should make all of their fellow employees very proud.

The six women pictured above "on the job" are typical of those who are taking over (and capably, too) for Boston and Maine men who've gone to war.

Two of them — Betty Bowman, now on a regular "trick" at the busy North Station Concourse "Information" Desk, and Mrs. Lillian Bassett, a ticket seller at the North Station windows — are the first of their sex ever to fill these jobs in the 110 years history of the Boston and Maine.

We have women at drafting boards in our Engineering Department. Raising and lowering the gates at highway crossings. Manning the busy "Information" telephone lines at North Station. Cleaning B and M cars in the yards. And their daily tasks, like the tasks of the hundreds of women who for years have worked in our offices and stations, are all essential to "what makes the wheels go 'round".

Many of these women are doing work they never dreamed of attempting before our country was attacked. The jobs they've tackled require the quick and able thinking which safe and efficient operation of a railroad demands. Hours are not always a 9-to-5 proposition, either; many of our feminine contingent work regular "tricks" which permit passenger and freight trains to move smoothly 24 hours every day.

Women are a most essential part of the railroad industry today — taking the same responsibilities as men. Without them the railroads could not keep on moving troops and weapons, and the necessities of the home-front where and when they are needed.

BOSTON and MAINE

ONE OF AMERICA'S RAILROADS — ALL UNITED FOR VICTORY

Allied Air Power Moves on Sicily

Continued from Page 1

during the attacks, and on the first part of the return trip. Both targets lie about 125 miles north of Malta.

About 25 Axis aircraft were reported in a United States bulletin to have been observed in revetments and dispersal areas at Gerbini, "which, with the runways, were blanketed with bursts."

Three other island steppingstones for invasion already were in the hands of Allied forces—Pantelleria, Lampedusa, and Linosa—and Sicily, at the toe of the Italian boot, appeared a logical target in the next phase of the offensive.

A Cairo Middle East Air Command communiqué said that at least eight planes were destroyed in the raid on Gerbini, three which ran into bomb bursts as they attempted to take off and five Messerschmitt-109s shot out of the air in an ensuing battle.

At Catania, a port 13 miles to the east, serious damage was done to hangars and aircraft on the ground, with dense black smoke reported billowing up from hangars hit on the west side of the airdrome.

The Italian communiqué said that formations of four-engined bombers also attacked Messina, with two planes brought down by antiaircraft fire. It asserted also that three planes were shot down over Sicily and two over Pantelleria in air duels.

The June 13 daylight attack on Catania followed a June 12 assault by RAF heavy bombers which left large fires that could be seen for miles.

Catania has been punished heavily before by Allied bombers in the campaign to obliterate Axis Air Force nests.

Africa-Based Pilots Rest After Victory

The Africa-based pilots, fresh from victories that reduced Pantelleria and Lampedusa after some of the most terrific air bombing the Mediterranean ever has witnessed, generally rested in their bases while Headquarters shaped their plans for the assaults to come.

The third island to fall, Linosa, was spared aerial attacks or naval bombardment by a swift, bloodless yielding.

The tiny isle, 28 miles northwest of Lampedusa, raised the white flag June 13. Lampedusa capitulated June 12, after more than 24 hours of concentrated bombing and naval shelling that follow Pantelleria's surrender June 11.

Allied aircraft bombed Lampedusa after Pantelleria fell, and four cruisers and six destroyers, including a Greek destroyer, bombarded the island twice on the night of June 11 and frequently June 12. A naval party went ashore about 7 p. m. (1 p. m. eastern war time) to negotiate the surender.

Paul Kern Lee, Associated Press war correspondent, was with the party, headed by Lieut. Hugh A. Corbett of the British Navy. He said in a dispatch that it took only two minutes to effect the surrender.

German dive bombers struck at the fleet about two hours afterward but the only damage was some broken crockery, Mr. Lee said.

The British destroyer Nubian, cruising off Linosa, sighted white flags flying from the island June 13 and accepted surrender from some 140 members of the garrison, who apparently were grateful their island had been spared the bombing and shelling given Pantelleria and Lampedusa.

Linosa is about two miles square and incapable of sheltering any vessel larger than a motor torpedo boat.

Filipino Fighters Said to Have Yielded

By the Associated Press

Radio Tokyo said June 13 that remnants of a Filipino detachment which had been holding out in Nueva Viscaya Province on Luzon Island in the Philippines surrendered June 12 to the Japanese garrison at Baguio, the summer Capital.

It declared the Province as now "completely pacified."

The prisoners were said in the broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, to have served in the former 14th Infantry Company of the United States Army. It reported they surrendered all equipment.

Continent:

Reich Hard Hit By Allied Bombers

Reuters recorded a German broadcast saying "American" planes attacked Flushing in the Netherlands on the morning of June 13. Flushing was one of the targets of RAF daylight raiders.

Meanwhile, the British Air Ministry announced that the RAF bombed objectives in the Rhineland and in other parts of Germany and laid mines in enemy waters, extending the virtually nonstop offensive. The specific targets were not named, nor was there any indication of the size of the raiding groups. One British plane was lost, the Air Ministry said.

German night raiders struck back in reprisals which caused an early morning alert in London and some damage in a northeast coast town, which was showered with incendiaries. At least two enemy planes were brought down.

The double-barreled attack June 13 by the United States Eighth Air Force wrought new destruction on the German naval building centers of Bremen and Kiel and the unescorted bombers shot down a great number of German fighter planes out of the strongest enemy interception force they ever have encountered.

Raids were made at the cost of 26 Fortresses, chiefly around Kiel, but Brig. Gen. Frederick L. Anderson, who commanded one wing of the operations, said "the price was not too high for the results achieved."

It was the heaviest toll ever suffered in a single United States Air Force raid in this theater. The previous high was 16 lost during the last previous attack on Bremen, April 17.

The British lost 24 bombers on the night of June 12 in a raid on Bochum and other targets in the industrial Ruhr Valley, which the Germans conceded caused heavy damage. During the peak of the Bochum attack, five 4,000-pound bombs a minute were poured into chemical plants and armament works, and thousands of incendiary bombs were rained into the ruins.

Bochum, lying between Essen and Düsseldorf, has been raided twice before this year, 1,000 tons of bombs having been laid on it May 13. Returning pilots said it was evident the Germans have strengthened antiaircraft defenses in the Ruhr.

Reconnaissance photographs made June 13 showed that fires still were burning as a result of the RAF's June 11 raid on the Düsseldorf-Münster area by the heaviest force of RAF bombers ever sent on a mission.

That attack marked the RAF's resumption of heavy bombing after a 12-day lull and followed a heavy United States Air Force attack during daylight on Wilhelmshaven and Cuxhaven. The Eighth Air Force bombers stayed home on June 12.

Another step preparing for the actual invasion of Europe was announced by the RAF in establishing a tactical air force to work with the armies striking from Britain. It will be similar to the tactical air force arm which was successful in Tunisia.

Russia:

3,319 Nazi Planes Reported Destroyed

The Red Army Air Force has begun its seventh week of air battles which Russians say have cost the Germans 3,319 planes and Soviet scouting detachments reported offensive gains in the Orel "hinge" sector of the front.

Striking in that region south of Moscow, where the Germans have been expected to attack, Russian patrols captured four settlements, according to a Soviet communiqué.

A special communiqué indicated the ferocity and scope of the Russian air assaults on German communications and supplies which were launched in May. The Germans' June losses alone were 1,250 planes shot down, it said, and it put German air losses last week at 498 craft to Russian losses of 153.

Three German planes were shot down on the night of June 13 in the fighting near Mtsensk, which is about 50 miles northwest of Orel, and about 300 Germans were killed, eight tanks were knocked out, and artillery and mortar batteries were silenced when the Nazis counterattacked, attempting to drive Soviet forces from the captured settlements, the communiqué said.

Both the Germans and Russians have large concentrations in the Orel sector.

Enemy fortifications in that area, near Sevsk, which is southwest of Orel, were pounded by big Russian guns and active scouting was reported by the Russians.

The Russians said they also brought artillery to bear on German fortifications and infantry concentrations in the Belgorod area northwest of Kharkov, and west of Rostov on the lower front.

Moscow was ablaze with the Red Flag of the Soviet Union in commemoration of United Nations Day.

China:

U. S. Planes Bomb Nanchang Airfield

American planes carried out heavy bombing and strafing raids against Japanese strongholds in northern Kiangsi Province on June 13, United States Air Force Headquarters in Chungking said.

More than a hundred bombs were dumped on the big airfield at Nanchang, where direct hits were scored on runways and gasoline dumps. Nanchang airfield probably is the most important Japanese air base between Shanghai and Hankow.

All the American Mitchell bombers and P-40 fighters which struck the blow returned safely to their base. The raid was the 82nd staged by the Medium Bomber Squadron commanded by Allen Forsyth of Minneapolis, Minn.

Front-line dispatches, meanwhile, described Chinese raids June 11 against Japanese defenses in the Yochow area in northern Hunan Province, in which 400 Japanese were said to have been killed.

The Chinese struck swiftly in Commando-like raids and then withdrew safely, the dispatches said. Food and ammunition dumps were set afire, they said.

Counterattacking Chinese forces have reported new successes on three other fronts in a continuation of drives which have freed the rich farmlands of Hunan Province from immediate danger.

South Pacific:

Vunakanau Airdrome Pounded by Allies

Flying Fortresses and Liberator bombers, continuing the pounding of Japanese airplane concentrations, dropped nearly 30 tons of bombs on Vunakanau airdrome at Rabaul June 13.

Numerous large fires, which were visible 50 miles away, were started at the airdrome where reconnaissance photographs the day before had revealed 96 planes.

The raid was the third strong attack in four days against the big Japanese base at the northeastern tip of New Britain Island. On June 10, bombers scattered 40 tons of bombs among Vunakanau, Lakunai and Rapopoar airdromes, all in the Rabaul area, and followed up with 19 tons more on June 11.

Searchlight and antiaircraft defenses during the June 13 predawn raid were described in the Allied communiqué as "active." No Allied plane was lost.

In Washington, it was said that a new technique of sending great flights of fighter planes on hunting expeditions in a desperate effort to halt relentless bombing of their bases apparently has been adopted by the Japanese in the South Pacific.

But it has failed thus far—bombings continue and the fighting planes are being shot out of the skies in ever-increasing numbers.

Evidence of the new defensive tactics has been growing in recent air battling throughout the South Pacific area with more and more aerial engagements being reported.

It reached a high point with a flight of "40 to 50" Japanese fighter planes reported engaged over the Russell Islands in the Solomons on June 12, and the Navy reported that at least half of the flight—possibly 33—were shot down.

Obviously the planes were under instructions to seek American units and attempt to drive them back. Presumably their objectives were the bombing planes that have roared out of Guadalcanal and other bases with almost clocklike regularity to hit Japanese positions in the Solomons, for fighters would be able to inflict little damage on surface vessels.

Navy, Marine and Army fighter planes engaged the big flight of enemy ships. Six United States planes went into the sea, but all except two pilots were rescued. Before the dog fight ended, 25 Japanese planes definitely had been shot down, the Navy reported, and eight more probably were destroyed.

Atlantic:

No Sinking Announced For Last Week

No Western Atlantic merchant sinkings were announced last week for the first time since the week of Feb. 15, bearing out recent statements by United States and British officials that the Axis U-boat menace is being conquered.

So far this year, announced Allied and neutral merchant losses in the Western Atlantic have averaged four a week whereas in 1942 enemy U-boats accounted for a weekly average of 10.

During the past week, however, two vessels were added to the announced toll in those waters when locations of previously reported losses were disclosed.

The additions—the Liberty ship, James W. Denver, and the Angelus, a British-Canadian schooner—raised to 668 the Associated Press total of announced Allied and neutral ships lost in that area since Pearl Harbor.

Japan Held Vulnerable To Aerial Onslaught

By the Associated Press

Hollywood, Calif., June 14

Maj. Alexander P. de Seversky, airplane designer and advocate of increased air power, declared during a radio forum broadcast yesterday that "Japan can be bombed into submission just as Pantelleria was."

He compared Japan to a fortress, surrounded by a moat, and said that to attempt to breach the defenses by land and sea without strong air power "would be far too costly in life, time, and substance."

"As long as we fight along a surface strategy, with the weapons of land and sea, time is on the side of Japan," said Major de Seversky. "But as soon as we decide to fight along the strategy of air power then time is on our side."

Phillips Changing To Republican Side

WELEETKA, Okla., June 14 (AP)—Former Gov. Leon C. Phillips, who served 10 years as an elective officer on the Democratic ticket, said today he was changing his affiliation to the Republican Party because of his opposition to the New Deal.

"I will register as a Republican at the first legal opportunity," said Mr. Phillips in a letter to a friend, which he made public, "because it is the only party now organized that can effectively go into every part of the United States and fight the New Deal."

The outspoken former Governor who quarreled frequently with Federal authorities duirng his four years as Oklahoma's Chief Executive, 1939-1943, asserted the New Deal "has well nigh completed the destruction of our free elections" and added that he would acitively oppose a fourth term for President Roosevelt.

Mediterranean Strategy

By a Staff Artist

Pattern Bombing for Sicily

Shaded blocks show how the capture of the Mediterranean islands of Pantelleria, Lampedusa, and Linosa makes it possible for Allied air power to blanket every square mile of Sicily under pattern attacks. Pattern bombing is the term used when planes are assigned to specified air posts over a broad area and drop bombs in a geometric design rather than on individual targets.

Axis Allies Can't Get Off 'Wrong' Train

By Ernest S. Pisko

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The attitude of Germany's so called allies is nothing from which the Nazis can derive much comfort.

More or less all the vassal countries are today in the situation of the German ex-liberal who when asked by a friend why he put up with the Nazi regime answered: "You can leave a train before it starts or after it has stopped. But it won't do you any good to jump from it while it goes full steam ahead."

Practically all the European Axis partners would like to leave the train now. They are aware that they are headed toward a terrible crash. Yet they cling to the hope that the crash may be averted in the end or that they may emerge from it with milder injuries than they would suffer if they jumped now.

This kind of reasoning apparently applies not only to the vassal governments, but also to the majority of their subjects. Wavering between fear and hope they are unable to arrive at any decision. The result is an uneasy calm in those countries which allows Hitler to boast of the "unbroken internal front."

Weak Points in Axis

It is, however, unlikely that this front will stand the severe test of an Allied invasion, an assumption that is borne out by the hitherto observed behavior of Hungarian, Rumanian, and Slovakian troops at the Eastern front.

The military value of the auxiliary forces in the approaching hour of crisis is but one of the weak points in the Axis organization.

Private advices from Germany reveal a widespread desire for the dissolution of the Italo-German pact. The German secret radio station "Gustav Siegfried I," which reflects the opinion of a large part of the population, has been leading an unequivocal anti-Italian campaign for several weeks.

"Make an end to the pact," said "Gustav Siegfried's" speaker the other day. "Let's quit it before it is too late!" He dubbed the Italians "garlic-patriots" and said of the Italian navy that its motto is, "We go everywhere but on the sea." He compared Italy to a defense position that has been breached and disintegrated by the enemy to such a degree that it is bound to collapse at any moment.

Critical of Italy

In one of his recent broadcasts "Gustav Siegfried I" asserted that the Italian Government had already dispatched emissaries to negotiate with the United States and Great Britain. He quoted from allegedly confidential orders prohibiting the German-Italian air force from striking at the Libyan ports and railways. "Italy," he said, "hopes to save Libya by making a separate peace and does not want to see further damage done to her colonial investments."

It is rather strange that such an opposition is allowed to go on in the Third Reich. But it is not impossible that "Gustav Siegfried I," wittingly or unwittingly, plays into the hands of the Government by his anti-Italian campaign. The tension in German-Italian relations is a fact despite the exchange of cordial messages between the Führer and the Duce.

Radio Rome bluntly accused General von Arnim on May 14 of betraying the Italian First Army by ordering his troops to retreat prematurely. Besides, it could be seen from documents seized in Tunisia that the Germans had promised the Arabs to turn Tunisia over to them after the war.

Probably they would not have fulfilled this promise, but neither would they have recognized the Italian claim on the province.

From these facts and a lot of reports on minor conflicts between the two Axis partners it must be inferred that the Nazis are none too eager to incur sacrifices for the sake of Italy.

Indeed, it is reasonable to assume that the Nazis would welcome an Italian separate peace, not on the basis of "unconditional surrender," but a negotiated peace that would take Italy out of the war without allowing the United Nations the use of the country as an advanced air base.

There is nothing from which Germany could benefit more than from a neutralization of Italy. It would simplify the strategic problems, save Germany some 30 to 50 divisions, reduce the demands on its transportation system, industry and raw materials, and enable it, to boot, to stimulate German morale by playing up the alleged "Italian treason" for all it is worth.

The seemingly subversive propaganda of "Gustav Siegfried I" influences the German people in a manner that suits the Nazis perfectly. That may be one of the reasons why they don't interfere with the secret radio.

Rumania in Arrears

Developments in German relations to other vassal countries do not, however, conform so well with Nazi wishes.

Rumania's military manpower reserves are exhausted. It lags behind in its deliveries of foodstuffs and oil. The former failure is due to the depletion of Rumania's agricultural labor; the latter one has been brought about by a 30 per cent slump in the yield of the oil wells and by frequent tie-ups in transportation.

Unsatisfactory as their output is, the Ploesti oil fields are still a priceless asset in Nazi economy, and it adds to the worries of the German High Command that Rumanian Premier Ion Antonescu informed his Berlin master recently that he considered Ploesti doomed unless he were provided with a sufficient number of flak batteries and fighter planes, complete with pilots and ground crews.

Internal conditions in Rumania are unstable, to say the least. Frictions between Antonescu's regime, the King, and the Peasant Party are apt to break into the open any time. If that happened, it would put the Nazis in a tight spot and not only further reduce Rumanian exports but also imperil the German divisions stationed in Bulgaria.

Unrest in Bulgaria

In Bulgaria Hitler is confronted with an overwhelmingly pro-Russian populace and a King who is a match for him when it comes to double-crossing. During the week ending May 30, another two high-ranking Bulgarian pro-Nazi officials were assassinated and 6,000 "communists" arrested. King Boris approved, of course, of the mass arrests.

But no one can say for sure whether he did not approve of the assassinations, too, and whether he des not hope that the stern retaliatory measures will result in new outbursts.

A King-sponsored revolution may well be all he looks for in order to abandon his unpopular pro-German policy. The practicing of increasing numbers of Turkish soldiers right across Bulgaria's southern border is another cause for uneasiness in Berlin.

Germany's allies up in the North, the Finns, are less costly partners than Italy and more reliable partners than the Balkan States. Yet even the Finns are neither eager nor able to take part in new offensives. They can be expected to defend their present lines gallantly as long as the Russian Army is their only opponent. An Allied invasion of Northern Norway might, however, have its repercussions on the Finnish attitude.

Flight of Frenchmen Admitted by Das Reich

By the Associated Press

Bern, Switzerland, June 14

The Neue Zürcher Zeitung quoted Das Reich, German propaganda organ, as saying that the number of Frenchmen of military age crossing the Pyrenees into Spain had increased so sharply since the introduction of forced labor laws in France that the exodus could no longer be ignored.

Russian Periodical Devoted To Soviet Foreign Policy

By John Evans

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, June 14—The trade union paper Trud has announced the launching of a new periodical, War and the Working Class, which will be devoted to questions of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union and other States, and current events.

This is a further development of a trend which has become increasingly evident in Soviet letters during the better part of the last decade—solid, sober information about the outside world. In this period the publishers issued a series of books about international diplomacy which has been continued during the war.

It included an encyclopedic history of diplomacy from distant times when ambassadors paid elaborate respects to the horses and chariots of foreign kings.

It included diplomatic commentaries by the Japanese, Bismarck's memoirs, the writings of Andre Tardieu and other French authorities, selected for their knowledge rather than their political reputations.

Wealth of Information

Since the beginning of the war a popular series of books has been issued with readable economic, geographical, and historical information about the United States, Latin America, Canada, and Germany's war partners.

All the leading papers periodically carry reviews of international politics and informative articles about lesser known parts of the world which the war may bring into prominence, such as Madagascar, Martinique, and the Aleutian Islands.

One Latin-American diplomat, after conversation with Joseph Stalin, expressed surprise to find him conversant with so many aspects of the life of the diplomat's home country.

Actually any Russian reading the Soviet press attentively over a number of years was bound to pick up plenty of miscellaneous information of the kind which the Premier so often displayed in talks with foreign representatives.

Foreign Articles Reprinted

Another notable feature of the Soviet Press in recent years is the reprinting of political articles from foreign newspapers, American, British, and neutral.

The Navy paper Red Fleet quotes a recent article in The Christian Science Monitor on the effect the use of foreign workers has on German war productivity. After suspension of Polish-Russian relations, all the Soviet papers reproduced an article about the Poles by Edmund Stevens in the same paper.

Last year the Soviet press threw light on the rather muddled situation in Yugoslavia and the Balkans by quoting an American journalist's observations in one national American weekly which has not always been friendly to the Soviet Union.

Review of World News

About every week Soviet papers give a review of the foreign press, allied, neutral, and hostile, well put together and with the freshness of direct quotations.

At times the foreign political situation in relation to the Soviet Union has not taken definite shape and it is temporarily difficult for Soviet journalists to pass judgment without the danger of being dogmatic.

They have sometimes come onto lecture platforms to give the Soviet public some firsthand background. These lectures, with informal questions and answers, have also helped the Soviet press discover what problems were of the greatest public interest.

Soviet workers are learning to know better their friends and enemies abroad.

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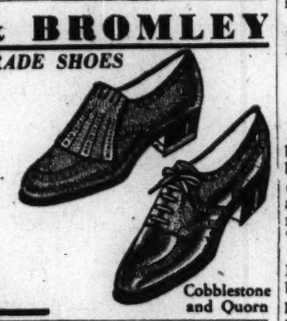

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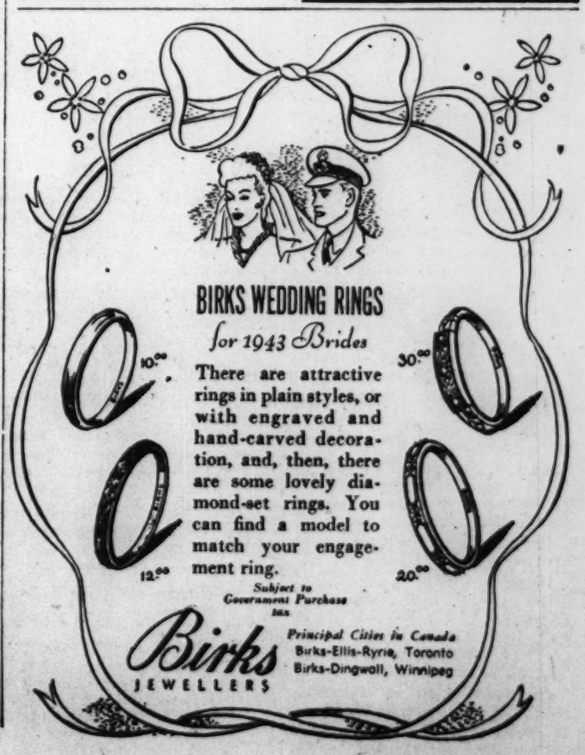

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Britain's Tactical Air Force Ready for Allied Army Drive

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 14—The new tactical air force just set up in Britain is a major move in preparation for any eventual onslaught against the West Coast of continental Europe.

Prime Minister Churchill himself ordered the step to be taken some time ago. He gave instructions that immediate measures should be taken to prepare a Britain-based air force to take part with the Army in large-scale operations, and he specified that the organization adopted for this purpose should follow closely the system then operating successfully in North Africa.

The result was that the Army Co-operation Command—mainly a training organization formed in December, 1940—has, in terms of an official Air Ministry announcement, "been merged into a tactical air force designed to work with the Army in the field."

The organization of this force, the communiqué continues, "conforms closely with that of the tactical air force under Air Marshal Sir Arthur Cunningham in Northwest Africa."

In Charge at Ceylon

Air Vice-Marshal John Henry D'Albiac, who commands this new tactical air force, won a good reputation for his handling of the small RAF force during the Grecian campaign. In May, 1942, he was given command of the RAF in Ceylon, and it was under him that the Japanese attempt to take Colombo was so decisively beaten off. More recently he has been in command of a group of light and medium bombers.

Decision to set up this new Tactical Air Force in Britain means far more than is conveyed in the official announcement today. It means, in effect, that the whole conception of combined Army and Air Force organization for offensive warfare is being altered and brought up to date in Britain.

Thus, The Times, of London, in an editorial today says: "Creation of a Tactical Air Force marks a step of profound importance in organization of the British war machine; indeed few if any changes of military organization in the whole course of the war have equaled this in significance. The new machinery brings into existence a really modern instrument of war complete with its own facilities for communication and maintenance."

Adaptable Technique

The moment chosen to announce this reorganization emphasizes its far-reaching importance. For, coming as it does just after the triumphs of the Anglo-American Air Forces in Northwest Africa in taking Pantelleria and Lampedusa, it coincides with the growing conviction here that the same technique can be modified and adapted for use not only against Sicily and Sardinia, but ultimately against the mainland of Europe.

Important discussions are going on at London at present which are drawing pertinent strategic conclusions from these successes against the Italian islands. There is unanimous agreement that they were due primarily to the thorough unification of command in the Mediterranean area. First of all, the single Supreme Allied Command under Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower enabled all the resources, both British and American, to be assembled and concentrated with overwhelming weight and without the dispersal which might have occurred under a divided command.

Used as One Weapon

Second, grouping of all the air forces in the Mediterranean under one Commander in Chief—Air Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder—enabled the combined air forces to be wielded as one instrument, thus avoiding difficulties likely to arise where the bomber command and fighter command are separate units.

Third, what Mr. Churchill described as the "interleaved" system of Anglo-American military co-ordination in the Mediterranean theater, in all three services, which was so successful in the Tunisian campaign, is not only certain to bear fruit in forthcoming attacks on Sicily and Sardinia, it is also felt to be the model which must be followed at least in broad lines in completing the organization of Anglo-American forces in Britain for ultimate attack on Europe's West Coast.

The new Tactical Air Force is a big step toward this reorganization. Although it applies so far only to the RAF. When the time comes it is understood that there will be in effect a unified air command in Britain with a strategic Air Force and a Tactical Air Force along the lines of the setup that proved so successful in North Africa.

Model for Organization

This doesn't mean that the system eventually arrived at in Britain will be exactly the same, for problems are very different. Nevertheless, it can be said already that in the main, the Mediterranean system will be the model for organization here when the combined operations stage is finally reached.

Meantime Britain's now Tactical Air Force is located in the fighter command with the object, according to the official communiqué, of ensuring "close integration of work of tactical reconnaissance aircraft and light bombers with that of main fighter force."

Although it isn't stated, nor even officially admitted, this really means that the fighter command itself has now begun to evolve into the Tactical Air Force, while the RAF bomber command will form the eventual basis of the strategic all-out invasion of the continent from Britain.

Reformed Church Protests Barrier in Latin America

BUCK HILL FALLS, Pa., June 14 (AP)—The General Synod of the Reformed Church of America has protested as a "violation of religious liberty" what it termed a petition by the Roman Catholic Church to restrain Protestant missionaries in Latin America.

A resolution adopted at the 138th annual conference, in session here, and ordered sent to Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, read:

"Whereas the Roman Catholic Church has petitioned our Government to restrain the entering in or working of missionaries of the Protestant faith in Latin-American countries, we as a Church of that faith, take our stand that the duty has been laid upon us by Christ to preach the gospel to all nations and for conscience's sake are compelled to do so even to death.

"The Government of the United States has recognized this to be a principle upon which religious liberty is based. The entrance and working of Protestant missionaries among Latin-American peoples has been further challenged by the Roman Catholic Church as endangering the good-neighbor policy fostered by our Government. This we can categorically deny on the word of thousands of Latin Americans who welcome the Protestant Church and are grateful to the country from which its missionaries have come. We further take the stand that a policy for better understanding founded by our Government that would restrain all but one faith from doing what under conscience is the duty of all faiths is a violation of religious liberty granted to all religious bodies under our Constitution."

The Roman Catholic statement, issued at Washington six months ago and signed by members of the National Catholic Welfare Conference Administrative Board in the name of the bishops of the United States, has aroused considerable controversy. On Dec. 12, the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America adopted a resolution deploring what it termed "the pretension of the Roman Catholic hierarchy to circumscribe the religious freedom of the Protestant Church."

The Roman Catholic statement said that citizens of Latin-American nations "are bound to us by the closest bonds of religion. . . . Every effort made to rob them of their Catholic religion or to ridicule it or to offer them a substitute for it is deeply resented."

Attendance Jumps In World Movies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Moving picture theaters in various corners of the world have greatly increased in popularity since the outbreak of war, many to the point of doubling their audiences, recent dispatches from the United States Department of Commerce have indicated.

United States productions outnumber as high as 95 per cent the imports from all other countries, although England provides a large number of newsreels and short subjects popular with most audiences.

In neutral Mozambique audiences are requested at the beginning of each performance to refrain from applause or other demonstration during newsreels. Strict censorship prevails over newsreels in Turkey, and war films are definitely banned.

Audiences generally favor the "war hero" type of films, and other stories of action and adventure. Comedy musicals, and feature-length animated cartoons are also very popular.

Quislings Juggle Potato Figures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—"Figures don't lie, but figurers do," applies fittingly to German occupation authorities in Norway, and their Quisling cohorts, the United States Department of Commerce showed recently.

By the simple expedient of mathematical compilations the Germans cut themselves in for 150,000 metric tons of the 1942 potato crop, and justified this action with statistics which showed that a bountiful supply of from 300,000 to 400,000 tons, or about 6½ to 8½ pounds per person per week, would be available to civilian consumption.

All this stock presumably was left after deducting, from an estimated crop of 1,200,000 metric tons, amounts for farm consumption, seed stock, potato flour mill requirements, and the huge quantities taken by the Germans. Actually, no formula for transforming the statistics into edible potatoes was provided.

Thunderbolts in Britain

Wide World

Allied Air Support From America

All set for action against the Axis, "somewhere in Britain," United States P-47 Thunderbolt fighters are shown in formation over a patchwork of British countryside. This series of photos shows some of the planes and pilots newly arrived from the United States.

Local Art Gains By Exhibition In Portland, Oregon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—There has often been a feeling on the part of Oregonians that the most important events in the realm of art were taking place elsewhere and that really good contemporary art must be imported.

Despite this impression, the cultural development of the Oregon country has been genuine and solid even though not spectacular. Even the attitude displayed toward art imported from the Eastern Seaboard or from Europe has been vigorously independent of accepted opinion elsewhere.

In an effort to acquaint lovers of art in other Western States with Oregon art and the type of art appreciated most by Oregonians, the Portland Art Museum, as part of its fiftieth anniversary celebration, has arranged an exhibition by Oregon artists to be circulated among museums of the Pacific Coast.

British Labor Party Continues Truce

LONDON, June 14 (AP)—The Labor Party voted today to maintain the political truce under which it participates in Prime Minister Winston Churchill's national government.

The vote of 2,243,000 to 374,000 defeated a resolution at the annual Party conference seeking to end the truce.

Under the truce, vacancies are filled in the House of Commons by elections in which the National Government offers only one candidate of the Party which held the vacated seat.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 14—Critical questions which are expected to come up for discussion at the British Labor Party Conference opening today include whether Communists should be allowed to affiliate with Labor, and whether civil servants should be allowed the right to strike.

Labor, like the Conservative and Liberal Parties, has issued a broad outline of future policy. All these programs point in the same general terms along the road of progress to a better world. Circumstances of this war have made more persons think alike on political objectives than ever before in this nation's history.

But herein lies a threat. For the very similarity of general policy and its necessary lack of precision in the present situation encourage the politically minded to concentrate on the more controversial domestic issues.

Herbert Morrison, Labor Home Secretary in Churchill's War Cabinet therefore, warned labor in a recent speech:

"International security and effective outlawry of war; international economic co-operation and genuine abandonment of all-out economic struggle between nations—these two things are absolutely essential.

"It would be the height of political irresponsibility," Mr. Morrison continued, "for our country or our party to give to these things less than the place of paramount importance which they unquestionably do deserve in the field of reconstruction."

He then administered a sharp rebuke to political narrowmindedness, saying "some people talk as though it were treason for Labor and Socialists to set out to win converts outside the ranks. As soon as one tries to do it there are a few encrusted diehards who will lift their voices and cry 'selling out to liberals' or, 'Tory democracy.'

"In just the same way they'll accuse responsible trade union leaders of 'selling out to bosses,'" said Mr. Morrison. "What nonsense it all is. It is these obscurants who are the real dangers to the labor movement."

Mr. Morrison declared he himself would not be content to continue vague, out-of-date parrot cries into the ears of Socialism's already converted supporters. He wanted no abandonment of essential doctrine but reshaping and restating of fundamental Socialist creed in light of today's needs.

Mr. Morrison has recently become one of the British Coalition Government's foremost spokesmen on postwar reconstruction. In his call to the Labor rank and file to put wide issues first, Mr. Morrison pleased most people in Britain. But in subsequently turning to denunciation of "slavish devotion to meaningless ideals of financial and economic orthodoxy by private ownership which before the war had a crippling effect on industry and employment,' he has become the butt of considerable criticism.

He summed up the greatest postwar need as "full employment." If private capitalism stood in the way of that goal, it was indefensible he said.

It would have been surprising if Mr. Morrison had not made something of a "Party" speech on the eve of the Labor conference. But he will be the foremost speaker on the Labor executive platform, seeking to turn the energies of a highly charged meeting along lines of duty to the nation and the world rather than to narrower interests.

Today
Helicopters shadow subs...
Tomorrow
They'll land on your lawn
Industry is helping win the war... industry must help build a peacetime world
Fighting now is winning the war... Thinking now can win the peace
Today millions of service men are fighting for "a better world to live in." Other millions of individuals are performing miracles of production through the united efforts of management and wage earners—all of one mind—for "an unconditional surrender."
Tomorrow these millions will be permanently employed in peacetime pursuits provided they—all of one mind—dictate sound peace terms calling for sustained prosperity.
If the world is to prosper, there must be the same cohesion among the United Nations during the transition period and thereafter as now exists during the world-wide conflict. Internal stability here and in other nations can be gained and maintained only by sustained industrial production and by economic interdependence.
The people of this country, in common with the people of other lands, will prosper materially and spiritually when this war is ended but only if insistence, world-wide in scope, is now voiced for A JUST AND DURABLE PEACE.
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Albanian Patriots Restive; Await Summons to Battle

Albanians are eagerly awaiting word that the Allies have landed in the Balkans. Approximately 80,000 armed patriots are ready to throw in their lot with the Allied forces the moment they arrive, says Mr. Stevens in the second of his special articles on the situation in the Balkans.

By Edmund Stevens

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor, who represented The Christian Science Monitor in the Balkans, previous to transferring to the campaign in North Africa

The call to freedom that echoes in Southern Europe in ever increasing volume from Africa's shores has roused a responsive note in one of the most obscure and forgotten corners of the Balkans—Albania.

Albanian-language newspapers published in this country report that a force of 80,000 Albanian patriots, armed and organized, stands ready to join battle to free their country from the Italian Fascist oppressors.

The signal these Albanians are waiting for is the word that the Allies have landed in the Balkans. Meanwhile, the Italian authorities are having their hands full sitting on this little powder peg and trying to maintain order. Their troubles are reflected in the frequent making and unmaking of puppet cabinets.

The fourth Albanian Government this year is headed by Ekrem Libohova, a figure with a long record of treason to his countrymen and service to the Italians. This is his second try at heading a government in recent months. In January he formed a Cabinet that lasted three weeks. His inability to keep order in the country led to his replacement by a less notorious Quisling, Makia Bushati, but after he, too, failed Mussolini on May 12 again gave Mr. Libohova the job.

Italian Changes

Changes in the Albanian puppet government have been matched by changes in Mussolini's representatives there. Last March Lieut. Gen. Francisco Jacomini di San Sovino was replaced by Gen. Alberto Pariani. Ten years ago General Pariani was lent by the Italian Government to King Zog as instructor to train the Albanian Army. Outside of office hours he laid the groundwork for eventual Italian seizure of the country and in the course of this work he secretly hired Mr. Libohova, then to all appearances a respectable Albanian politician, as a paid agent of the Duce.

Not all the Albanian armed forces came under General Pariani's instruction. A retired British major general, Sir Jocelyn Percy, served as Chief Inspector of the Albanian constabulary. Sir Jocelyn and General Pariani cordially disliked each other and the officers trained by Sir Jocelyn are now leading the Albanian patriot movement.

In 1934 General Pariani's spare-time dabbling in Albanian affairs exhausted the patience of even easy-going Kinz Zog, who expelled him from the country. But Mr. Lobohova and his other pupils carried on without him, getting their instructions and drawing their wages through the Italian Legation in Tirana.

Seraggi's Dual Role

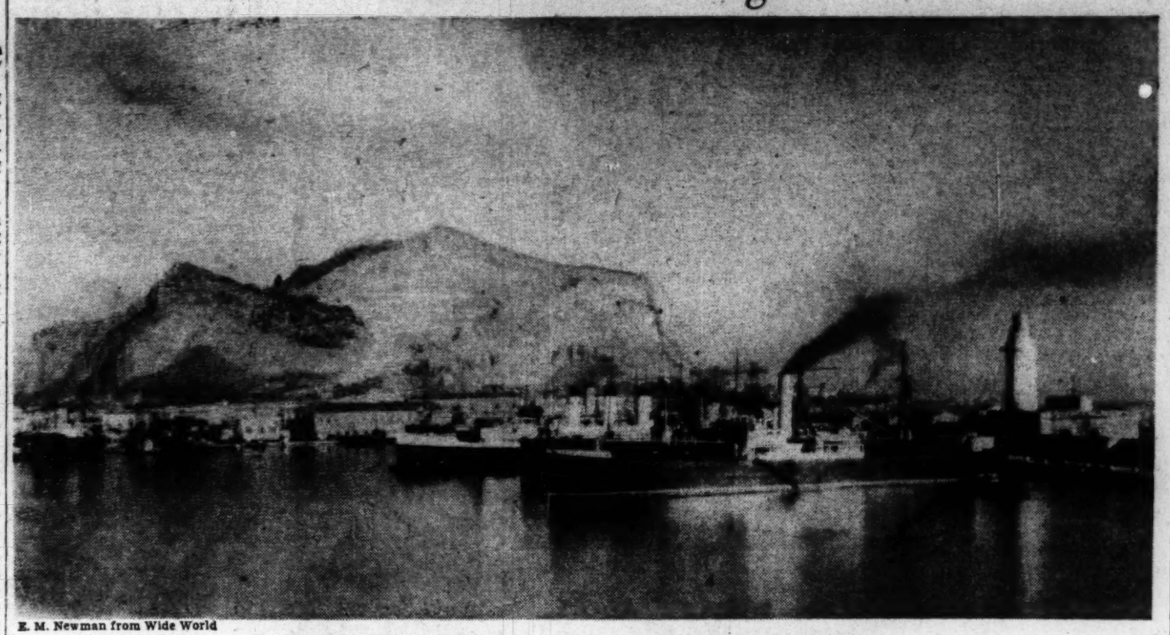
When Italy invaded Albania on April 7, 1939, Mr. Libohova was serving as Minister of Foreign Affairs. Meanwhile, in his dual role of Italian agent, he kept in close touch with General Jacomini who was then Italian Minister in Tirana. A few days before the scheduled attack Mr. Libohova recalled Dmitri Beratti, the Albanian Minister in Rome, and in his stead sent General Zef Seraggi, King Zog's chief adjutant, as special envoy. General Seraggi, another former pupil of General Pariani's, was also working sub rosa for the Italians.

The official purpose of General Seraggi's mission was to convey to Mussolini the Albanian Government's refusal to submit to the Fascist demands for the quartering of Italian troops in Albania and to become an Italian protectorate. But his secret purpose, having delivered the Albanian government's reply, was to assist the Italians in planning its overthrow.

Two days after the Italians attacked Albania, General Seraggi hoisted his true colors and flew back to Tirana in an Italian Army bomber as the guest of Count Galeazzo Ciano, Mussolini's son-in-law and then Italian Foreign Minister.

Meanwhile, Mr. Libohova, whose moves were being closely watched by the Albanian patriots, had no choice but to flee with King Zog and the rest of his Government. But once he was out of the country he made arrangements to return to Albania on the pretext that his wife was ill and that he must be by her side. Thereafter he, too, abandoned his double role and has openly worked for the Fascists ever since.

Mediterranean Target



E. M. Newman from Wide World

Sicilian Port of Palermo Now in Range of Allied Bombers

View of the famous Sicilian port of Palermo, which comes within easy striking distance of United Nations bombers now that the island of Pantelleria has been captured. Palermo has been heavily bombed already from more distant points in North Africa.

Sicily Potentially a Volcano at Italy's Foot

Continued from Page 1

quieting aspect of the situation was the apparently widespread disintegration within the ranks of the Fascist Party itself. Many of the local Fascist organizations supported the peasants in their struggle against the requisitioning of agricultural products.

The Party Secretary, therefore, ordered the immediate closing of twenty Fascio houses throughout Sicily because the pacifist and anti-German activities of the local Fascist bosses had been "detrimental to the state."

'Smashed' Mafia Blamed

Italian papers were compelled to admit that the situation in the island was tense. Significantly enough, they laid the blame on the Mafia, notwithstanding the fact that Fascist officialdom during the last decade had always asserted that the former prefect of Palermo Mori had definitely smashed that Sicilian organization.

The explanations and excuses offered by the Fascist press were probably not very far from the truth. The special political conditions in Sicily were aggravated by the fact that more and more people, driven by economic misery and antiwar sentiment, were seeking refuge in the impenetrable macchia—those enormous thickets of evergreen shrubs which cover wide mountainous regions. Arrest is practically impossible there since the "deserters" are supported by the local population.

This situation seems to have developed partly as a result of the attitude adopted by the Royal Carabinieri, the famous elite corps, which is a part of the armed forces and is charged with the maintenance of public order throughout Italy. Although the formations of mounted Carabinieri were reinformed some time ago, the Carabinieri reportedly have been very reluctant to prevent people from escaping to the mountains.

Workers Transferred

The regime has tried to combat such widespread "defeatism" by transferring all Sicilian-born government employees to the mainland, replacing them with civil service personnel from Northern Italy.

There is little doubt that the entire island population is violently anti-German. Officials on both sides have made considerable efforts to remedy this situation. Last June the Sicilian newspaper Il Popolo della Sicilia resumed publication of its special bilingual edition, Adler vom Aetna, destined for the German forces stationed in Sicily. The paper was designed to bridge the gap between the Sicilian population and the German troops.

Yet all this has been of little avail. To be sure, the German troops became very correct and disciplined in their relations with the local population after German commanders had issued strict orders. But they do not hold back their contempt of the Italians. It is therefore not surprising that this situation has provoked a continuous series of incidents.

Resentment Increased

Sicilian resentment has been fanned further by the ever-increasing commercial isolation of the island from the rest of Italy.

Last summer traffic between Reggio Calabria and Naples had shrunk from its prewar schedule of eight passenger trains daily to a single train serving the military needs of the German garrisons exclusively. Sicilian traders seeking to avoid this stoppage tried to direct their shipments to the Apulian port of Bari, only to have their first ship sunk in the Ionian Sea.

In recent weeks this isolation has become even more marked. Since March 13 special passports have been required for entering or leaving the island. A few days after March 13 Italian currency was withdrawn and replaced by vouchers, due to fear of an imminent United Nations invasion.

When the Battle of Tunisia was drawing to a close, the Italian authorities adopted additional measures. Shortly before his dismissal Signor Vidussoni made another inspection tour through the island.

Significant Visitor

Especially interesting was the arrival of the President of the Fascist Confederation of Agricultural Workers in connection with advices stressing the growing unrest among Sicilian workers.

During the past few weeks the situation seems to have become particularly confused. Although numerous reports from neutral sources contended that general evacuation from Sicily was in full swing, actually this does not seem to be the case.

The London Daily Telegraph quoted an anonymous traveler to the effect that evacuation has been hampered by a serious lack of locomotives. Anyhow it would seem that, in view of social conditions in Sicily, only the well-to-do have been able to flee from the island. The Moscow Radio asserted recently that attempts of the police to stop this unorganized "migration" were fruitless. People tried to depart on any craft they could get hold of.

Reports that the Germans have ordered wholesale evacuations probably apply to the coastal zone, which has been evacuated in a depth of approximately seven kilometers. This would automatically include evacuation of the most important Sicilian cities, which reportedly took place amidst scenes of chaos. Most of the inhabitants may have been transferred to the interior. These advices fit in with reports from Madrid mentioning "a great exodus to the hill regions."

Corporations Dissolved

As was to be expected, the Sicilian opposition seized upon this opportunity to increase its pressure on the regime. The measures taken by Signor Vidussoni have proven unsuccessful. Minister of Corporations Tullio Cianetti reportedly has accused the workers of Sicily of deliberate sabotage of defense measures, adding that a number of corporations therefore had to be dissolved.

Yet these incidents reflect much more than mere anti-Fascist feeling which can be found in other parts of the country, too.

The Sicilian autonomist movement has lost none of its strength. Fascism has not been able to destroy the roots of this movement which—prior to the outbreak of the war in 1939—was directed from Paris and Tunis. When Premier Mussolini visited Sicily in 1937, the walls of towns and villages were covered with slogans such as "Long live the Sicilian Republic!" and "Down with the Italian Empire! Long live autonomous Sicily!"

Separatist Dispute

A number of Italian anti-Fascist sources have repeatedly pointed out that the Sicilian autonomists do not favor any separatist policy. Still the Italian Communist leader, E. M. Ercoli, asserted recently that Italian prisoners in Russia have stressed the strong separatist sentiments among the "middle and petty bourgeoisie" in Sicily.

A report from Sicily of the outlawed Italian Socialist Party declared some time ago that there is hope in numerous Sicilian circles that after the war it will be possible to establish an independent Sicilian State. The report added that there are even some who are in favor of autonomy under a British protectorate.

This situation seems to have given rise in recent months to rumors spreading in Sicily that Great Britain was eager to annex the islands. These obviously unfounded stories have probably been manufactured and circulated by Fascist agents attempting to prevent any possible co-operation between Sicilian autonomists and United Nations forces in North Africa.

Mediterranean Islands' Fall No Model for Main Attack

Continued from Page 1

ing on the war than the fact that they were observation and listening posts. Pantelleria was an advance base for German U-boats and had a good airfield from which planes had a habit of assailing the Allies' west-to-east convoys.

Capturing Pantelleria was essential and was a logical sequel to the Allies' elimination of Axis forces in Tunisia. Pantelleria represented serious interference with United Nations plans, actual and prospective. So it was decided to liquidate its influence by methods that would show just how far a piece of land cut off from its sources of supply and reinforcement could be reduced by air power alone.

Closeness of Target

Proximity to their target enabled the raiders to submit the garrison of Pantelleria to an ordeal such as no community could be expected to withstand.

What Italy's would-be Malta underwent was something far worse than Malta itself has ever been subjected to because American Flying Fortresses were launching heavy and repeated precision bombing attacks by day and the possibility of sleep for the people undergoing them was ruled out by attacks of British bombers at night.

Coupled with efforts of light day bombers, of JW34-bombers and of strafing fighters, it would have been too much for a fighting resolve far firmer than the Italians have shown themselves to possess. Deprived of sleep and subject to continuous apprehension, the Italians did not display any of those characteristics which insured the holding out of Malta even during its worst of many bad periods.

Navy's Task

The British Navy's role was to test the strength of Pantelleria's weakening defenses as the air bombardment continued. Destroyers went in close to draw return fire and to bombard gun emplacements.

In some places on the island the food and water situation was desperate, and the general outlook hopeless. In this case, therefore, it is not considered a reflection on the Italians' fighting qualities that more than a thousand of them surrendered and that the island subsequently passed to Allied hands without further difficulty.

Pantelleria now becomes a fresh asset to the United Nations as they prepare to take the initiative in actions leading to Europe, where decisive battles must be fought.

Kaiser Establishes Office in New York

NEW YORK, June 14 (AP)—Shipbuilder Henry J. Kaiser will establish his own personal offices here from which he will supervise his many enterprises.

Mr. Kaiser, whose home offices have been in Oakland, Calif., said yesterday he had taken space in the British Empire Building in Rockefeller Center and was assemoling an office staff.

Asked the reason for the move, he said:

". . . Because I have so many interests near here, and because the manpower situation is excellent here. Still another reason is because of the postwar situation. I am keenly interested in postwar developments and New York is an excellent spot from which to keep watch over them.

"This area has many things to offer. On account of the number of people living in this area you have a market not subject to freight penalties, if you decentralize your manufacturing."

Synthetic Rubber Plants Ease Pinch

WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP)—Rubber Director William M. Jeffers said June 13 the nation's synthetic rubber plants will turn out 275,000 tons in 1943 and that by the fall of 1944, barring major setback "we can safely forget the rubber problem so far as essential suppy is concerned."

He placed in the essential category military and Lend-Lease requirements and transportation of farmers, produce and war workers.

"The big problems ahead are the facilities, equipment and manpower to process rubber into essential products," Mr. Jeffers said in a Blue Network Forum "Washington Reports on Rationing."

Synthetic rubber production in the first quarter of 1943, he said, totaled slightly more than 10,000 tons. By the end of the year, he added, all projected plants will be in operation, with an annual capacity of 850,000 tons. Some, he emphasized, may not operate at capacity in the beginning.

He held out little hope of early abandonment of tire rationing, however, saying that he believed rationing "to some extent should and will be continued until production of rubber and tires has reached a point where every driver is assured that he can have tires available when he definitely needs them to continue driving."

Shoe Stamp Good 'Til Fall

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP)—The new shoe ration stamp, No. 18, which becomes valid June 16, will be good for the purchase of a pair of shoes until autumn, probably in October, Office of Price Administration officials said last night.

Nazi Hand at Pearl Harbor Disclosed by F. B. I. Records

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 14—Proof that German espionage agents worked in intimate collaboration with the Japanese to prepare the way for the sneak attack on Pearl Harbor was disclosed by the American Government today.

In a report, based on information from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Office of War Information revealed that Bernard Julius Otto Kuehn, German agent and member of the Nazi Party, conspired with Japanese spies to betray the United States Fleet in Pearl Harbor to the Imperial Japanese Government four days before the onslaught, Dec. 7, 1941.

The story of Kuehn's arrest and trial is now made public for the first time. He was sentenced to be shot but on Oct. 26, 1942, the sentence was commuted to 50 years at hard labor.

Kuehn went to Honolulu as far back as 1935 for the obtensible innocent purpose of studying the Japanese language. He banked more than $70,000 during his first three years in Hawaii. During part of this period his daughter operated a beauty parlor for the families of American Navy men in the islands. He was tried before the Military Commission in Honolulu for violations of the United States espionage laws. He was found guilty on Feb. 21, 1942.

Partner in Treason

The now-authenticated expose of Kuehn's activities establishes Nazi Germany as co-partner with Japan in the Dec. 7 aggression in the Pacific.

Special agents of the F. B. I. aided by material furnished by the Military Intelligence Division of the Army and the Office of Naval Intelligence as well as their own material learned that on Dec. 3, Nagao Kita, Japanese Counsul General in Honolulu, had furnished his Foreign Office with a complete system of signals to be used in the transmission of intelligence information regarding movements of the American Fleet at Pearl Harbor. One such signal was a light in a dormer window of a house in Kalama.

Kalama is a comparatively small community located at Kailua, Oahu. Special agents of the F. B. I. had no difficulty in locating the house with the dormer window. It was owned and occupied by Kuehn, and his wife, Friedel.

The Kuehns were German nationals. They previously had been suspected of engaging in espionage activities in behalf of Germany and Japan and had been under investigation by the Office of Naval Intelligence and the Military Intelligence Service of the War Department, as well as by the F. B. I. These inquiries had brought out the fact that the Kuehns also had a beach house at Lanikai. Another of the signals mentioned in the message in possession of the F. B. I. was a light in a beach house at Lanikai.

Kuehns Denied Plot

F. B. I. agents apprehended Kuehn and his wife Dec. 8, 1941, on the authority of the commanding general of the Hawaiian Department who, immediately following the declaration of war against the United States, had ordered all German and Italian aliens to be picked up for temporary detention.

When they were picked up the Kuehns, according to F. B. I. reports, denied they had had any negotiations with the Japanese Government. But increasing evidence from the F. B. I. contradicted their assertions and on Dec. 30, 1941, Kuehn signed a statement admitting that he had prepared the system of signals for the Japanese Consul General which the latter had dispatched to Tokyo in his message of Dec. 3.

Kuehn's story, as detailed in the F. B. I. files, follows:

Sometime during the month of November, 1941, he went to Otojiro Okuda, Japanese Vice-Consul at Honolulu, and offered to assist the Japanese in obtaining information about the national defense of the United States. Kuehn declared Mr. Okuda requested him, first, to get the information regarding the movement of the American Fleet at Pearl Harbor, and second, to devise a system of signals by which this information could be imparted to the Japanese Fleet.

Kuehn went to Pearl Harbor, (accompanied by his 10-year-old son, Hans Joachim) and made his observations. A few days later he went to the Japanese Consulate and submitted a signal system which would be used by the Consulate in furnishing information as to the number and types of American ships in Pearl Harbor, as well as data about the ships that already had left or were about to leave.

Simplified System

But the Japanese officials thought the system too complicated. Mr. Okuda, according to the report, told him to come back with a simpler system. Kuehn came back, on Dec. 2, with his revised and simplified system. He also handed over to Mr. Okuda a written tabulation of the number and types of American ships then in Hawaiian waters.

The F. B. I. reports that on or about Oct. 25, 1941, $14,000 in cash had been delivered to Kuehn, at his residence, with the dormer window, by Tadasi Morimura, Fourth Secretary of the Japanese Consulate.

Other members of the Kuehn family have been interned, either in Hawaii or in this country, for the duration of the war. They include Mrs. Kuehn, her son, Eberhard Martin Kuehn, and a daughter by her previous marriage who goes by the name of Suse Kaete Ruth Kuehn.

It is one of Kuehn's boasts, according to F. B. I. information, that he was so high in the Nazi Party that he once was considered for the position of chief of the German Gestapo under Heinrich Himmler. His rival for the job, Heinhold Heydrich, double-crossed him, Kuehn told the F. B. I., and won the coveted post.

Kuehn was first admitted to the United States at Honolulu, Aug. 15, 1935. He never went back to Germany. He made two trips to Japan.

Mrs. Kuehn Visited Japan

Mrs. Kuehn went to Japan for a visit in 1940 and returned with a series of articles on "American Polynesia" which contained descriptions of various British and American islands. She also is reported to have brought back some $16,000 in cash.

It was in the early fall of 1940, too, that the now famous dormer window was constructed in the attic of the Kuehns' home in Kalama. In January of that year, Mrs. Kuehn purchased a pair of eighteen-power Bausch and Lomb binoculars. This was an unusual purchase for a woman to make, for these field glasses are considered too high-powered for ordinary purposes. Because of their magnified vibrations, they cannot be used without a tripod or some other kind of rest.

Although no previous criminal record has been connected with Kuehn in the F. B. I. files, both he and his wife were known in Honolulu as pro-Nazi and took part in the activities of various local German clubs.

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Position of Overseas Chinese Affects Exclusion Act Issue

By Guenther Stein
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, June 14—Progress of the discussion in the United States Congress over modification of the Exclusion Act in favor of the Chinese is being watched with the closest attention here. The man in the street in China who knows very well that many of the leading personalities in his Government have studied in the United States and that there are big influential and helpful Chinese communities in all the big American cities have been painfully surprised to hear recently that the outdated Exclusion Act against Chinese immigration is still in force.

Chinese intellectuals, however, have never ceased to remember its survival as an old blot on Sino-American friendship and they are eager to see it removed.

The influential paper Ta Kung Pao wrote recently: "Chinese who know something about foreign affairs cannot help feeling indignant, not only about the American Exclusion Act which is a piece of cruel discrimination but also about the Exclusion Acts of Canada, Central and South America, and particularly of the countries in the Sonthwestern Pacific which are even more unsympathetic, cruel and inhuman. American immigration restrictions have insulted China as a nation. We must again protest against all discriminating legislation."

The Army organ Sao Tang Pao stated: "The upper classes in America and especially upper-class legislators have always been the ones who cried out against the Chinese workers. These people are now being overruled. It would indeed be against the very theory of racial equality formulated by the United Nations as part of their war aims if the Exclusion Act were not repealed."

Higher Quota Desired

Chungking spokesmen point out that the actual facilities for the immigration of Chinese into the United States are not the real aim of the present endeavor to get the act repealed. They, however, would like to see a higher quota fixed than that of 107 persons per annum which, according to press reports from Washington, is expected to be the number to be admitted in case of repeal. Their main hope is stated to be full recognition of Chinese equality.

It is hoped that the repeal of the Exclusion Act by the United States would serve as a valuable precedent for similar measures of loosening immigration restrictions in other Pacific countries like Canada and Australia and the Central and South American republics, Malaya, the Dutch East Indies, French Indo-China and Burma.

The "overseas Chinese" communities of those countries number altogether about 12,000,000 people, while there are at present scarcely more than 50,000 non-naturalized Chinese in the United States.

The very great importance to China of its more or less prosperous nationals abroad, which finds its outward expression in the existence of a government ministry as well as a separate Kuomintang board for the welfare of "overseas Chinese," is not generally realized in the United States.

It may indeed be said that no other dozen million Chinese equally composed of farmers, laborers, servants, merchants, shopkeepers, artisans and manufacturers have contributed as much in recent decades to the country's welfare as those immigrants and their descendants.

Led by "Overseas Chinese"

Not only was the Chinese national revolution largely designed and led from those highly patriotic communities abroad, but their permanent share in keeping China's prewar currency stable was extraordinarily great. Retaining very close ties with their relatives at home these overseas Chinese were normally remitting to them large sums of money partly by way of cash assistance and partly as new family investments in land, commercial, financial and manufacturing enterprises.

To the economic life of the few Provinces of Southern and Southeastern China from which most of the present Chinese overseas hail these regular remittances always meant a very great deal in peacetime and the present inability of the Chinese in all those Pacific countries which have last year been conquered by the Japanese to continue their support of hundreds of thousands of families in those overcrowded provinces has given rise to difficult circumstances in many villages and towns.

Yet the importance of the regular influx of overseas remittances in prewar times was also indispensable to Chinese national economy as a whole. It filled in the greater part of the considerable financial gap between China's out payments for its commodity imports from all the world's markets and the comparatively small foreign exchange income from its own commodity exports.

In 1936, the last prewar year, the remittances to China from all the overseas communities totaled at least 115,000,000 U. S. dollars. On the other hand, the deficit in China's foreign trade balance amounted to about 150,000,000 U. S. dollars.

A Major Contribution

For commodity imports, both legitimate and contraband, according to the Central Bank of China, were then slightly over 400,000,000 U. S. dollars, while China's total commodity exports were only 250,000,000 U. S. dollars. In other words, the overseas Chinese by their remittances to the old country financed almost 29 per cent of all the commodities bought by China in the world's market.

Their contribution to the financing of those imports was therefore almost half as great as that of China's total export trade.

This important assistance to China's national economy was merely accidental because the remittances resulted from no conscious desire on the part of the overseas Chinese to help the old country in putting its negative balance of international payments into equilibrium.

The individual remittances were motivated only by their personal interest in supporting family members, in providing them with investment capital and possibly in creating for themselves a nice property in the old village to which they might one day wish to retire.

However, when the Sino-Japanese war broke out in 1937 many of the comparatively prosperous overseas Chinese went out of their way to help their ancestral country directly by adding to their normal private remittances great amounts of direct contributions to the Chinese Government and by purchasing Chinese war loans.

The total annual amount of their remittances was thus soon doubled and this large influx of foreign money financed a considerable part of China's purchases of arms and munitions in other countries at a time when the neutrality of the United States and Britain restricted their assistance for China to a sad minimum.

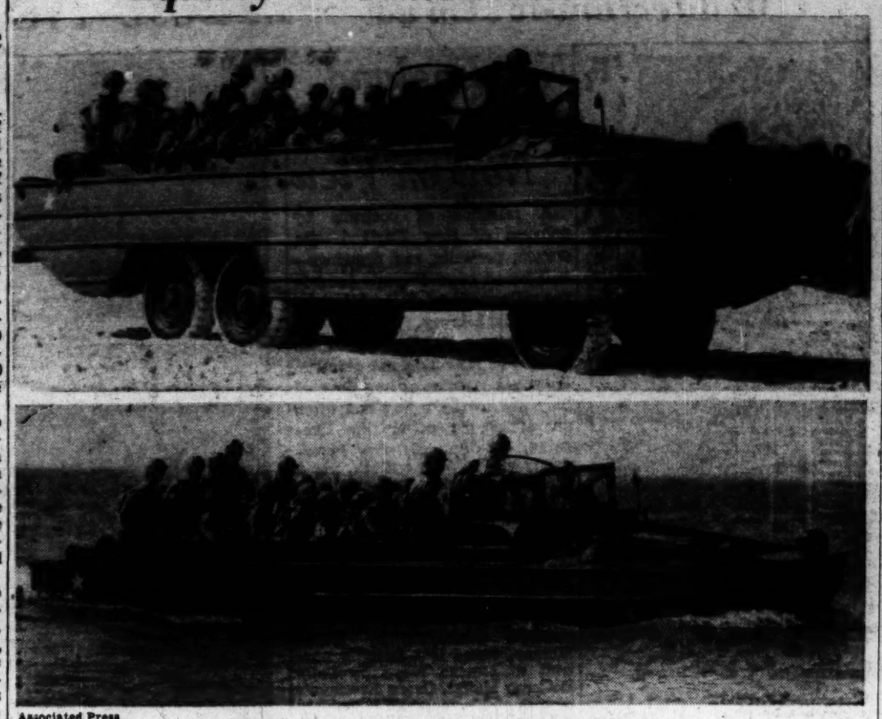
Help Needed at Home

As far as China's postwar policies are already taking shape immigration is officially stated not to be of its plan. Many of the Chinese farmers and carrying coolies whom the contemplated reforms of antiquated agricultural and transport methods would set free will find productive employment in new manufacturing industries and in the settlement schemes for the underpopulated semiarid regions of the Chinese northwest which are now being worked out.

These are considered the main outlets for China's population pressure and there is said to be no intention of sending millions of Chinese abroad. However, China does not want to be handicapped for racial or other reasons in contributing its share to the further economic development of the potentially rich areas in the Pacific in which Chinese settlers, merchants and promoters have already played a considerable role in the past.

Representative overseas Chinese at present in Chungking are already making preparations for a reasonable measure of government control over the expected Chinese immigration after the war, for they are naturally inteersted in securing the greatest possible assistance not only from the Chinese Government itself but also from suitable immigrants in the difficult task of rebuilding their former positions of wealth and influence in the countries at present ocerrun by the Japanese.

Equally at Home on Land or Sea



Associated Press

Army Amphibious Truck Shows Its Paces

Upper: Capable of hauling troops and equipment on land or across water, the Army's new 2½-ton amphibious truck runs along the sand of the beach near Carrabelle, Fla., with a load of fully equipped troops during demonstration exercises by the Third Amphibian Engineer Command of Camp Gordon Johnston. Lower: The same truck cruises along the Florida coast.

Chiang Hails Certain Triumph In Messages to Allied Chiefs

CHUNGKING, China, June 14 (AP)—Assurance of the final triumph of the Allies was the keynote of messages sent yesterday by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek to President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, and Premier Stalin on the eve of United Nations Day, the United States Flag Day that was adopted last year for world-wide observance by countries opposed to the Axis.

"Never before," General Chiang said in his message to the President, "have we of the United Nations stood so united—united in our determination to realize our common aims so solemnly proclaimed in our declaration.

"We not only pay tribute to your courageous, farsighted leadership, but we also do honor to your fighting force, whose gallant achievements in the East and in the West have brought final victory so much nearer, and to the millions of American men and women on the home front whose sacrifice and devotion have made your great country the arsenal of democracy.

"China feels proud to be in the company of all freelom-loving nations, united in a grand alliance, to carry on this common struggle."

In his message to Mr. Churchill, the Generalissimo declared that "the grim determination and indomitable spirit which you impart to the direction of your war efforts in all theaters of war evoke our sincere admiration."

Addressing Mr. Stalin, the Chinese leader said: "The brilliant accomplishments of the Red Army under your inspiring leadership are contributing greatly to the final triumph of the cause of the United Nations.

"I avail myself of this occasion to express anew to you my conviction that the day is drawing near when the steady and inexorable strength of the United Nations will finally bring about the collapse of aggressor nations."

Free China threw itself wholeheartedly into the celebration, with its cities beflagged, newspapers issuing special supplements, and scores of officials exhorting the Chinese people to redouble their efforts to overthrow Japan.

Minister of Information Chang Fao-fan told a press conference that the United Nations would not cease fighting until they "had driven crazy Hitler, stupid Mussolini, and shameless Tojo into the sea."

Pope in Appeal to Workers Warns of Specious Theories

By the Associated Press

Pope Pius XII urged yesterday workers of the world not to "aggravate the burden of extraordinary difficulties under which peoples are groaning by presenting their claims in this hour of universal and imperious needs in a noisy manner and through inconsiderate action."

The Pope's remarks were made before an audience of 20,000 men and women workers from Rome and other Italian cities described by the Vatican Radio as "one of the largest assemblies to which any Pope has granted an audience." The subject of his talk, as given in a broadcast of the official English translation as received in New York, was "The Church and Labor."

"Working men and women conscious of their great responsibility for the common good," Pope Pius said, "continue their work and persevere in it with discipline and calm, thus contributing invaluable support to the tranquillity and support of all in the social family."

He said the church has had to warn "against letting oneself be deluded by the mirage of specious and fatuous theories and visions of future well-being and against the deceptive enticements of false prophets of social prosperity, who call evil good and good evil and who, boasting that they are the friends of the people, do not agree with those mutual agreements between Capital and Labor, employers and employees, which maintain and promote social concord for their common progress and advantage.

"Such friends of the people you have already heard in the public streets, in clubs, in congresses," the Pope said. "When have the facts answered to their words or reality to their hopes? Deception and illusion have been and are the lot of private individuals and peoples who have trusted them. . . .

"Such false prophets would have us believe that salvation must come from a revolution which shall overturn social order and assume a national character.

"No, your salvation, beloved sons and daughters, does not lie in revolution. And it is against the genuine and sincere profession of Christianity to drift, thinking only of one's own exclusive and material advantage . . . toward a revolution which proceeds from injustice and civil insubordination. . . ."

Pope Pius said there perhaps never was "a calumny more monstrous and absurb" than that "the Pope does nothing for peace." He added:

"When the circumstances of the times and human passions will permit or call for the pupblication of documents not yet published concerning the constant activity pursued during this terrible war in favor of peace by the Holy See, which feared neither rebuffs nor opposition, there will appear in more than midday light the stupidity of such accusations. . . .

"When the truth of the facts and our work will have been revealed they will confound those who maliciously try to throw on the Papacy the responsibility for all the blood that has flowed in the battles on land, in the air and in the sea, and in the ruins of cities."

Labor Agency Charts Plans Of Rebuilding

WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP)—The Labor Department is making postwar plans for domestic rehabilitation and reconstruction elsewhere in the world, dealing with broad international problems of labor and living costs.

Secretary Frances Perkins, in testimony made public today by the House Appropriations Committee, declared the work is being done by the Division of Labor Statistics, which she described as the "key" to the Government's plan on such postwar matters as "labor standards and the movement of labor."

"This is the agency," she told the committee, "through which the State Department is developing its co-operation with other countries with regard to some of the labor problems, also with regard to nutrition, and also with regard to the cost of living, which must be measured internationally in order to have any proper negotiations between the State Department and the foreign offices of other countries."

Secretary Perkins said the members of the Bureau had developed a technique "whereby they can very nearly predict how much manpower it would take to electrify and build power houses and do the necessary wiring in some country in Europe which may have to be reconstructed in the postwar period."

Postwar Planning

"In other words," she added, "they can give reality to the activities that must be carried on a postwar basis. They can also continue this in their postwar planning, for, of course, we are thinking in terms of being able to give full or normal employment in the postwar period within our country to meet the needs of this country for reconstruction materials and for the supply of the deficiency of consumer goods as a result of the period in which we are now living."

The Labor Secretary declared also that "we look to this Bureau to predict for us what the population moves and changes are likely to be that will make necessary whatever type of social security we are to have.

Other high lights from her testimony and that of Labor Department officials included:

1. The Wage and Hour Division has received 75,966 requests for rulings on whether an increase in wages is permissible under the National War Labor Board's rulings.

2. The United States Conciliation Service has settled 12,165 labor disputes during the last 15 months, and has certified another 1,746 cases to the National War Labor Board for action.

Evacuation Plan

3. Plans have been developed "covering the possible evacuation of children from certain areas in case of explosions or sabotage or the adversities of war."

4. Secretary Perkins' statement that "we are spending millions of dollars in putting people into proper jobs and many more millions in keeping them from striking. Yet we are spending practically nothing to improve those working conditions which are causing infinitely greater loss of time."

5. A statement by Katherine F. Lenroot, Chief of the Department's Children's Bureau, that "child neglect and juvenile delinquency are serious problems in the fast-growing military and industrial areas. . . . Young boys and girls lured by excitement and the chance of employment come to these communities and find themselves living and working under unwholesome conditions and too frequently find themselves involved in difficulties with which they can not cope unaided."

Green Assails Antistrike Bill, Requests Presidential Veto

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 14—William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, called on President Roosevelt today to veto the Connally-Smith antistrike bill, declaring that labor demands a major role in postwar reconstruction. His appeal to the President followed a call to trade unions over the week end to defend their rights.

Mr. Green attacked the Connally-Smith bill, now awaiting Presidential action, as "a fascist measure pointed like a revolver at the head of labor" and "as reflecting a fascist state of mind in Congress."

"It is definitely totalitarian in character, contradictory of the democratic principles for which America has always stood and for which this war is being fought," he declared. "It was more reprehensible for Congress to pass such a bill in the face of the wonderful productino made by organized labor and in the observance of its no-strike pledge. The fact is that not more than one half of 1 per cent of the workers in industry have participated in strikes since the no-strike pledge was given.

Dissension Foreseen

"Far from averting strikes, the bill is much more likely to provoke bitterness, dissension and conflict. The President should veto the bill and thus help promote uninterrupted production and industrial peace."

Mr. Green indicated that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor would take speedy action on the application of John L. Lewis for reaffiliation of his United Mine Workers union with the A. F. of L. The A. F. of L. committee appointed to confer with Mr. Lewis on the miners' application will meet with the miners' head soon, he said.

Speaking before a meeting of the American Labor Conference on International Affairs at the Commodore Hotel on June 12, Mr. Green declared that labor seeks a principal role in reconstruction in order to help bring about enduring peace and economic security for the peoples of all nations. American labor, having played an outstanding part toward winning the war, is intent on doing all within its power to eliminate the possibility of a third world war, he added.

Postwar Voice Sought

"International conferences, councils and interim commissions have already been formed to deal with the war problems of the Allies," he recalled. "Those bodies will inevitably predetermine to a very large extent the solution of many postwar issues. Labor demands that it be fully represented in all deliberations which deal with postwar reconstruction and with such basic international postwar problems as food, relief and trade relations."

The President of the A. F. of L. praised the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill to expand the social security program and said labor was dedicated to the establishment of economic security on a world-wide basis as a foundation for a just and peaceable relationship in international affairs.

Dr. Gaetano Salvemini, former member of the Italian Parliament and now professor of history at Harvard University, speaking at the same conference, predicted that the Italian people will chose a democratic form of government by "an overwhelming margin" if given free choice. Only the King, Mussolini and other Fascist leaders, if taken prisoner, should be turned over to Greece and Yugoslavia for trial, he said.

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HOME SAVINGS BANK ALBANY, N.Y.

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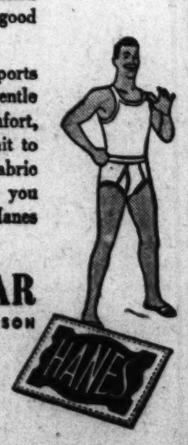
The Army styles uniforms to fit the job and the climate. Even the underwear is the right weight for the land and the season.

You can have comfort and styling in your underwear, too. For, over the past 40 years, the makers of HANES Underwear have employed the most up-to-date methods of knitting fluffy cotton into underwear that looks good and feels good on you.

For instance, the HANES Crotch-Guard Sports (shown at right) are designed to provide gentle athletic support. For complete summer comfort, wear them with a HANES Undershirt. Knit to exact chest size. Its highly absorbent fabric evaporates perspiration quicker—keeps you cooler and your top-shirt fresher. P. H. Hanes Knitting Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.



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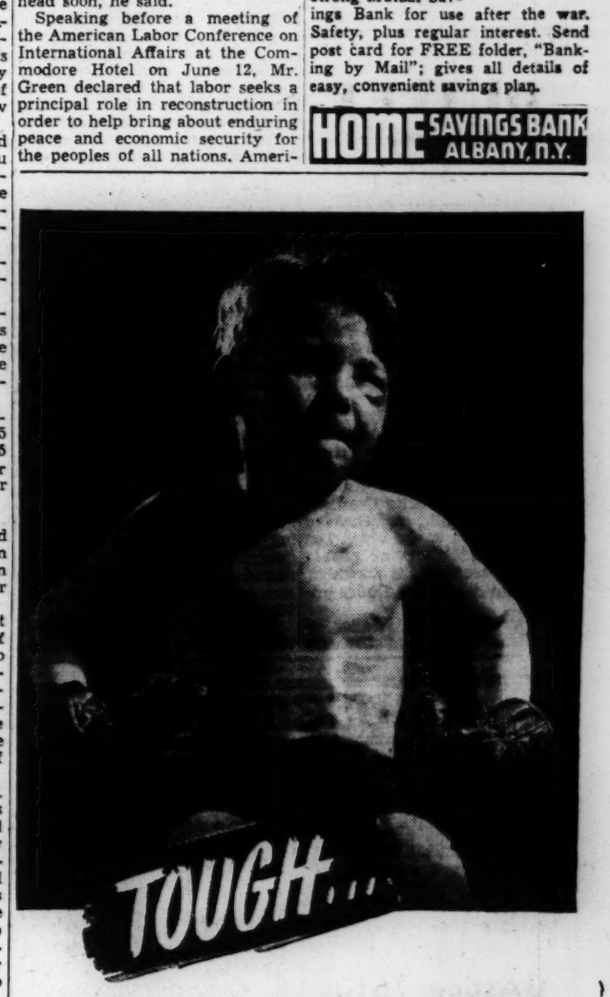

● Folks, meet Bud. He's American. He's tough. That shiner on his left eye—the one calling for about forty points worth of porterhouse—to him is just an invitation to get tougher.

But there's nothing mean about Bud. A favorite with everybody in his block, he fights only when somebody starts pushing him around. He's tough in spirit and fiber. That's typically American. A shiner was hung on our national left eye late in 1941—and just look what our boys are doing about it now because they're tough. Fitted by planning and training they're mastering the toughest job in the world!

Planning and training fitted American railroads for war. They have that spirit and fiber, too. That's why they are able to handle the toughest transportation job in history. They need a lot more equipment, but the fighting fronts have first call, so the railroads—being American—buckle down and make the best possible use of what they have.

Planning, however, must go on. And a financial backlog must be accumulated for carrying out those plans when Victory has been won. That's when ROCK ISLAND'S Program of Planned Progress will resume its forward march; will meet the increased transportation demands of peacetime tomorrow—and provide jobs for thousands of American boys as they step out of uniform.

As yesterday—and today—so tomorrow ROCK ISLAND'S sole purpose is to provide the finest in transportation.

ROCK ISLAND LINES

Rock Island

ONE OF AMERICA'S RAILROADS —ALL UNITED FOR VICTORY

GET TOUGH—BUY FIVE WAR BONDS

Art Exhibitions in Andover and Winchester—Music News—On the Screen

Paintings And Mobiles On Display

By Dorothy Adlow

Andover, Mass.

At the Addison Gallery of American Art, Phillips Academy, two exhibitions are current: paintings by Maud and Patrick Morgan, and Mobiles by Alexander Calder.

Maud Morgan teaches painting at Abbott Academy; Patrick Morgan teaches at Phillips Academy. Their exhibition shows a rather even distribution of talent, and implies some mutual influence. Both painters give expression to many moods, some joyous, some rueful, some induced by the provocative beauty of ordinary objects. Both have their moments of vissionary evocation.

Established in the idyllic surroundings of Andover, the two Morgans bring to this beautiful New England town through their expressive pictures a spirit of exuberance and restlessness, an awareness and a frivolity that echo the Parisian boulevards of a happier day. The urgency that invests painting by young people can be explained against the larger canvas of modern life. It is not easily channeled or suppressed, it breaks rules, obliterates boundaries, and gives full play to momentary fancy.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Maud and Patrick Morgan exhibition shows the degree of intensity with which each artist works; it reveals the fervor with which they embark upon the adventure of a new idea. The pictures reflect their love of pageantry, dance, poetry, their devotion to gardens and flowers, their moments of spiritual dedication, their sympathy with refugees. They use color in many manifestations, pallid and ethereal, raw, bright, earth colors, as the moment and the mood demand. They shuttle between solid fact and tenuous fancy.

Among Mrs. Morgan's pictures a still-life, "Black Tulips," shows a fine accomplishment in portrayal. "Victorian Chair" has a flavorsome quality of caricature. "Daisy Field" is lush and lucent. "Bread," "Musical Squash," and "Olives" show how a woman can convert the pantry into significant symbols. Mrs. Morgan recalls several modern painters—Karl Hofer, Odilon Redon, Picasso of the Blue Period.

Patrick Morgan seems the more literary member of the household, and the more experimental with techniques. He, too, shows a taste for Picasso. Sometimes he works with a full brush and bright colors, giving full indulgence to the sheer painterly quality. Outstanding exhibits bearing his signature are "Crucifixion," "Chouette Garden," and "All God's Children." That the stenographic use of the brush has not dulled the discipline of his hand is apparent in the drawings, some of which are beautifully articulated.

The most precious feature of the collective effort of the two Morgans is their vivacity, in contrast with the taciturnity and inflexibility of many painters today.

Alexander Calder has a special identity in American art today. He is a radical independent. His contrivances might be classified as sculpture, for they are projected in three-dimensional space. However, they have neither the palpable solidarity of conventional sculpture, nor do they remain stationary. A high-powered electric fan stirs the atmosphere of the gallery in Andover enough to set Mr. Calder's Mobiles into patterns of motion. They flutter, sway, cross, criss-cross, tinkle resonantly—playthings that are entertaining and provocative. The shaped fragments of paper-thin metal are suspended on wires that are jointed and that permit movement of the many parts in various directions.

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These compositions have no precedent in art history, and if they have an analogy in known phenomena they might be associated with the pattern of the sidereal universe. In any event, Alexander Calder's inventions are abstract and they introduduce an American given to speculation and experiment with materials which are so assembled in mutual relation and sequent motion that they embody gracefulness and melody, express rhythm and counterpoint. Such orientations seem an indulgence in time of war, and in a sense a superfluity. Exploding mines and falling bombs and bursting torpedoes produce momentary "mobiles" of striking pattern should the onlooker care to pause momentarily for aesthetic contemplation.

Mr. Calder has not worked in utter solitude, for his tendencies stem from a branch of the tree of modern art. He knew in Paris a number of abstract artists of the advance guard—Mondrian, Léger, Miró. All of them have departed from the world of traditional representation and visible likeness; they have worked with lines, volumes, masses, movement, sometimes systematically, sometimes in sheer capricious divagation. Léger was influenced by the tidy contours, the precision of measure and shape of machine-made objects. Miró, on the other hand, has been given to a dauntless penmanship, a sort of automatic writing that has charted his feeling at a specific moment. Miró's improvisations are biomorphic, while Léger is mechanical.

Mr. Calder, however, would seem to lean toward the more romantic utterance, despite the fact that his workmanship does not require carefully planned adjustments. In his own words, he aims for "the use of motion for its contrapuntal value, as in good choreography." Here is a kind of dance of the spheres, and the dancers that perform so lightly in mid air are elementary "formlings" clipped of sheet-metal.

'The Hotel, Cummington,' Woodcut by Gustav Wolf

On exhibition through June at the Berkshire Museum in Pittsfield

Tonight at the Pops

"Stars and Stripes Forever," March ..... Sousa
Emperor Waltzes ..... Strauss
Song of India ..... Rimsky-Korsakoff
Hungarian March, "Rakóczy" ..... Berlioz
Suite from the Ballet, "Swan Lake" ..... Tchaikovsky
Fugato on a Well-Known Theme ..... McBride
Bolero ..... Ravel
"Strike Up the Band" ..... Gershwin
Old Timers' Night at the Pops ..... Arranged by Lake
Salute to our Fighting Forces ..... Arranged by Bodge

Conductor: Arthur Fiedler

'Mister Big'

As a new juvenile star, Universal presents Donald O'Connor in "Mister Big" at the RKO Boston.

In this, the eighth of a series of pictures built around Master O'Connor, he is presented as the center of interest in a minor musical which has a junior acting school as its scene. The school's chief patron is a society matron, Mrs. Davis, acted by Florence Bates, aunt of Patricia, played by Gloria Jean. With Donald as the leader, the students, all with jitterbug leanings, put on a jive musical comedy instead of the classical revival that had been desired. However, indignation subsides when some New York theatrical agents declare that they want to take the students' show to New York.

The story, thin though it seems in outline, serves its purpose as a vehicle for Master Donald, a youth of agreeable stage presence and considerable self-assurance. One can well imagine that he will become a favorite with the younger jive set, as well as proving likable to their elders. Gloria Jean has several songs, and Peggy Ryan capers about with an energy that matches Donald's gyrations. There are 10 production numbers. A chorus of Negro children and Ray Eberle and his band contribute to the entertainment.

Honor Roll

Casimir Kokitch and Alexander Goudovitch, of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, were called for induction early this week.

New England Portraiture Now on View

A selection of portraits by painters of New England—oils, crayon, portraits, and drawings—will be on view through June in the gallery adjoining the Winchester Public Library.

Portraiture is the traditional subject of New England painters. We see in Winchester how devoted they are to the trying and often ungrateful art of making likenesses. The painters vary in capacity and artistic outlook, yet a common objective unites them, the desire to grasp as fully as possible the traits which characterize the chosen model. For the most part, the artists represented choose the conventional approach, and set down the attributes as literally as paint or crayon will permit.

Among the oils are some well-wrought portrayals by Waldo Murray. There is a friendly portrait of Martha Mayo by Sally DeCamp Moffat. Grace Reasoner's picture of Mr. Marshall is amiably characterized. Mary Evangeline Walker shows a carefully executed military portrait. Margaret Fuller Tyng's depiction of Stephen Higgins Tyng is sympathetic.

One or two canvases show departures from convention. The portrait by Janet Folsom, for example, is painted transparently and flowingly. The self-portrait of Herbert Barnett is carefully transliterated into a succession of mosaic-like dabs of pigment. Mr. Barnett strives for intensification of the design of form. Painting undertaken in this technique approaches the character of a hewn or graven image. Among its neighbors, it appears tactiturn.

The drawing of a child in sanguine by Otis Philbrick is a very fine specimen of workmanship; it is evolved with a steady but sensitive hand. The drawing of two heads by Frederick Wallace is another notable portrait in this exhibition. Finally, we mention the splendid likeness of Prof. Ernest Hooton by Patricia Tate. This is the freest drawing in the display. The artist has obviously worked broadly and freely, trying to convey character in the total effect. She has succeeded. **D. A.**

New Films for Keith's

"Crash Dive," a new Technicolor film starring Tyrone Power, will arrive at the Keith Memorial Theater Tuesday. The story is concerned with submarine warfare. Featured players include Anne Baxter, Dana Andrews, James Gleason, and Dame May Whitty. The film was directed by Archie Mayo.

The companion feature will be "Gildersleeve's Bad Day," with Harold Peary of the radio playing the role of Gildersleeve again.

Maurice Seymour

Lenore Thomas and Peggy Romano

In "Junior Miss," continuing its run at the Colonial

Mowbray, Man of Many Parts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

"I may come again to signing a contract, but now I feel, as I have most of the time for 12 years, that I'd rather free-lance," Alan Mowbray said in the course of a recent conversation.

Free-lancing, Mr. Mowbray explained, keeps a player on his toes, for he may go from a part in one of those silk-lined productions that are characteristic of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer to work in one of those efficient smaller studios where scenarios are so neatly planned that they can grind out a B picture (or that part of it in which he is used) in three days. He gets restless at times in a film that is many weeks in the making, and in which his role is so prominent that he is kept through the whole production period, though there may be whole days in which he has nothing to do but sit around in the studio awaiting a call. It was thus that he went to Columbia glad of the change, to appear in a two-reel opus called "French Fried Patootie," after nine weeks' work in "That Hamilton Woman" for Metro.

Mr. Mowbray plays all sorts of parts, having a horror of being typed. He resists every attempt to put a label on him, and enjoys equally acting a model citzen, such as the George Washington of his first picture, the villain of the piece, whenever that comes his way. One thing he deplores, and that is the overaccentuation of the objectionable characteristics of many villain roles. Often it is incredible that the sweet girl lead should have anything to do with the heavy in their screen stories, Mr. Mowbray says, but the plot says that she must be fascinated by these too-too obvious villains, only to learn at the end from the hero that they are no good.

Villain roles are often grateful acting material when they can be played with a humorous slant, he added. Indeed it would be difficult to imagine Mr. Mowbray not discovering some sort of laughter in any character that comes his way. Certainly his appearance on the screen is usually the cue for chuckles in the audience, and Mr. Mowbray is happy about that. "After all," he says, "they came to be entertained."

The visitor concludes that the secret of Mr. Mowbray's good humor on the screen and stage lies in the simple fact that he is a good-humored individual, and this carries over into his work. He recalls with pleasure his three years of repertory work at the Copley Theater in Boston, where many important roles in first rate plays came his way. Recently he regretfully had to decline, because of other commitments, an invitation to make a fortnight's guest appearance with the company lately playing at that theater. **E. C. S.**

American And British War Movies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Pathe News has recently released "Lieutenant Smith," the eighth in this company's "This Is America" series, outstanding even in this exceptional group of two-reelrs. Produced by Frederic Ullman, Jr., and directed by Slavko Vorkapich, this picture achieves an astonishing quality of actuality.

Use of a narrator, Dwight Weist, speaking well-considered lines by Ardis Smith, has made it possible to dispense with overdramatization of the incidents of a soldier's training at the Officers' Candidate School at Fort Benning, Ga. We are plunged at once onto incidents of this training in a shot of soldiers proceeding across disputed territory under a barrage. Then there is a flashback showing how Private Smith's initiative in figuring out a way to rescue a truck driver from beneath an overturned lorry gains him a recommendation to the school.

The action illustrates how the training tends to bring out the leaders among the men. We see how the men learn to translate signals into action, and how they learn to live together in a group that represents every type of individual, ranging from "the scholar to the roughneck." We see them at rifle practice, with Rafferty, called the "extrovert," proving one of the best marksmen; see them engaged in jungle warfare, where there is hand-to-hand fighting, and no communications; how they improvise rafts and pontoons out of bundles of brush and blankets; and finally, how only the smartest of them at the job wins promotion. ♪ ♪ ♪

'Message From Malta'

How the people and troops of Malta have carried on through 3,000 air raids is the subject of "Message from Malta," a one-reel motion picture made by the British Combat Cameramen. The film is being distributed by the United States Government through the War Activities Committee of the Motion Picture Industry.

Children are shown going merrily to and from school, some of them so young that they know only a world at war. Air raid warnings come, and they take to the shelters with their teachers and parents. Teaching and knitting go on until the all-clear sounds. People pour out of the caves and cheerfully go about their business until the next alert.

Some of the photography is remarkable in its timing, as for instance, when a whole row of explosions is shown in quick succession, and when the course of a dog fight is followed without blur on the screen. Numerous scenes that include billowing smoke clouds take on a sort of beauty when the onlooker can forget the cause of them. Scenes are shown in a bombed hospital, a museum, an opera house, and a church. Whenever conditions permit, the residents work in their vegetable gardens. So Malta has stood through the war.

Dance News

Ballet Theater's forthcoming programs at the Lewisohn Stadium have been announced as follows: June 24: "Les Sylphides," "Petrouchka," "Aurora's Wedding;" June 25: "Swan Lake," "Aleko," "Bluebeard;" June 26: to be announced; June 27: "Aurora's Wedding," "Petrouchka," "Spectre de la Rose," "Gala Performance."

For July 12 in the Stadium Concert series, Argentinita and her company, with José Iturbi conducting, has been scheduled; the program to include "El Amor Brujo," dances from "Carmen," Ravel's "Bolero," and the lovely Peruvian duo-dance, done by Argentinita and Pilar Lopez—"Huayno."

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Jacob's Pillow Faculty

The cast of characters to comprise the Jacob's Pillow Dance School faculty this summer includes, in addition to Ted Shawn, the managing director: La Meri, Arthur Mahoney and Thalia Mara, Marina Svetlova, Marjorie Beckwith, Anne Schley Duggan, Grant Mouradoff, and Joseph Pilates.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—Etchings by Arthur Briscoe. Through June.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Water colors by James H. Means. Through June.

Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Exhibition of paintings and water colors by Lillian Hale Fay. Through June 19.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Spring exhibition of paintings sculpture and miniatures by members of the Guild. Through June 19.

Holman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street—Miscellaneous Prints.

The Houghton Library, Harvard University, Cambridge—Exhibition of Henry James.

Institute of Modern Art (temporary address—210 Dartmouth Street—Artists for Victory. Through June 18.

Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University—Sculpture, pastels, and drawings by Emily Winthrop Miles. Through June.

Museum of Fine Arts—Exhibition of Arts of our Allies, Belgium. Through July 18: The Helena Woolworth McCann Collection of Chinese Export Porcelain; European and Near Eastern Embroideries lent from the collection of Miss Elizabeth Day McCormick. Through June 20. Paintings by contemporary American artists (Provisional Acquisitions); Prints of Gardens and Gardeners: etchings by Whistler and Wenzler Hollar; Silver of the Arlington Street Church. Through June; recent accessions.

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Fitchburg: Fitchburg Art Center—Sixth Salon of Photography. Through June 16.

Andover: Phillips Academy—Paintings by Maud and Patrick Morgan; Mobiles by Alexander Calder. Through July 4.

Lowell: Whistler's Birthplace—New landscapes by Emile A. Gruppe; drawings and paintings by artists of the Boston Post.

Pittsfield: Berkshire Museum—Exhibition of works by Gustav Wolf. Through June.

Winchester: Gallery of the Public Library—Exhibition of portrait paintings by New England artists. Through June.

Worcester: Worcester Art Museum—Exhibition of works by artists of Worcester County.

Rhode Island

Providence: Rhode Island School of Design—Fourth annual exhibition by Rhode Island artists.

New Hampshire

Manchester: Currier Gallery of Art—Photographs "Army P-39, Airacobra from drafting board to flight"; oils by Dan Lutz and Charles Reiffel; children in England paint. Through June.

'Patterns in Solitude'

Painting by F. J. Boudreau in the exhibition currently at the Worcester Art Museum

Thomas Richner in Recital

A Boston debut recital was given by Thomas Richner, pianist, in the Gardner Museum, yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Richner possesses an abundance of technique. His musicianship, however, is apparent chiefly in that which is impressionistic or highly personal. In the group of Chopin (Barcarolle, op. 60; Etude, C sharp miner, op. 25, No. 7; Etude, F major, op. 10, No. 8; Nocturne, F sharp major, op. 15, No. 2) his sudden alteration of tempi and dynamics, which gave the impression of moody improvisation, and his dexterity with the dazzling melodic figuration were vital elements of the style. Also, in Debussy's 'Reflets dans l'eau," the soft, feathery scales belonged to the very bones of the composition.

Offered as spirited tours de force, both the Scherzo in C sharp minor, op. 39, by Chopin, and, in the concluding group, the Toccata by Ravel were brilliant technical achievements.

Unfortunately, Mr. Richner's flair for individual interpretation appears to be not one aspect of a broad fundamental musical feeling, but his only means of expression. The music of Bach and Mozart in the first two groups, was strained through an interpretive sieve of crescendos, diminuendos, and rubatos which were entirely false to their contents.

The Mozart sonata in C major was given a colorful Alec-Templeton touch which suggested that Mr. Richner had read too much about the gay and happy Mozart but had consulted the music for corroboration too seldom.

If the program itself was tried, it was also true, although the Busoni arrangement of the Bach Chaconne is decidedly not an improvement on Bach.

Film Prospects

Jan Struther is writing an original screen play, "Women of England," for independent Hollywood release.

♪ ♪ ♪

Brian Donlevy and Betty Hutton are to have the leads in Paramount's film story about the career of Texas Guinan.

♪ ♪ ♪

Paramount will make a comedy about overcrowded Washington, "Standing Room Only," with Paulette Goddard and Fred MacMurray in the lead parts.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (STAGE)

ONLY 2 MORE WEEKS—REOPENS AUG. 2
HELEN HAYES in HARRIET
HENRY MILLER'S, 43 St. E. of B'way. BR. 9-3970
Evgs. 8:40, $1.10-3.85. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. $1.10-2.75
SCIENTIFICALLY AIR-CONDITIONED

4th Year! A PERFECT COMEDY ATKINSON, Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with Harry BANNISTER, Muriel KIRKLAND
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 Street. PE. 6-9540.
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40
Mail Orders Filled AIR-CONDITIONED

THEATRE GUILD'S NEW MUSICAL PLAY
OKLAHOMA!
Music by Richard Rodgers
Book and Lyrics by Oscar Hammerstein 2d
Directed by Rouben Mamoulian
Dances by Agnes de Mille
BETTY GARDE ALFRED DRAKE JOSEPH BULOFF JOAN ROBERTS
ST. JAMES, W. 44th St. Air-Conditioned
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thur. & Sat., $1.10 to $2.75
TONIGHT at 8:30 Best Seats $3.30

THE TOWN'S TOP MUSICAL HIT!
"Took audience by storm."—World-Tel.
ROSALINDA
Music by Johann Strauss
IMPERIAL, West 45th Street. AIR COOLED
CO. 5-7989. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30

LAST WEEK!
50c $1, $1.50, $2 Plus Tax NONE HIGHER
ETHEL BARRYMORE in THE CORN IS GREEN
MARTIN BECK, West 45. Cl. 6-6363. Air-Conditioned
Evgs. 8:40. Last Matinee Saturday at 2:40.

"Heroic & Hilarious"—ANDERSON JOUR. AMERICAN
MAXWELL ANDERSON'S Greatest Success
THE EVE OF ST. MARK
Cast of 25 including ALINE MacMAHON
CORT, 48 ST. E. of B'way. Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40
$1.10-$3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. No Mon. Perf.
AIR-CONDITIONED

Drama Critics' Prize Play LAST 2 WEEKS
THE PATRIOTS
by SIDNEY KINGSLEY
NATIONAL, 41 St. W. of Broadway. PE. 6-3230
Evgs. 8:40, $1.10-$3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. $1.10-$2.75
166 Seats at $1.10 AIR-CONDITIONED

PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
MIRIAM HOPKINS in THE SKIN of OUR TEETH
FLORENCE REED CONRAD NAGEL
A New Comedy by THORNTON WILDER
PLYMOUTH THEATRE, W. 43th St. Air-Conditioned.
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

"A PLAY YOU MUST SEE—DESERVES THE ADJECTIVE 'GREAT'"—World-Tel.
TOMORROW THE WORLD
Ralph BELLAMY Shirley BOOTH
DOROTHY SANDS—SKIPPY HOMEIER
BARRYMORE Thea., 47th W. of B'y. Air-Conditioned
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday 2:40

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

'MY FRIEND FLICKA'
Plus In Person! Ethel BARRYMORE
BUY A WAR BOND at the ROXY
The BARTHOLOMEWS • Larry ADLER • The BERRY BROS.
7th Ave. & 50th St. Continuous Perfs.

Managers of theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

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BATAAN
A Story of a Patrol of 13 Heroes

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COLONIAL—TONIGHT, 8:30
COMFORTABLY COOLED
BARGAIN MAT. WED. 55c and $1.10
"JUNIOR MISS"
Pop. Mat. Sat. Orch. $1.10-$1.65
Balc. $1.10-$1.65, 2nd Balc. 55c
Good Orch. Seats Evgs & Sat. Mats. $1.65 Same Orchestra Seats Evgs. $2.20

BOSTON CONCERTS

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
TONIGHT AT 8:15
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85 SYMPHONY PLAYERS
ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor
Tickets .30, .55, .85, $1.10, Tax Inc.
On Sale 2 Weeks in Advance

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Doors Open 30c till 1 p.m. Orpheum 9:15 a.m. State 11:15 a.m.
CABIN IN THE SKY
STRANGER IN TOWN
WATERS-ROCHESTER-ROBB

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Cecil B. De Mille's
"REAP THE WILD WIND"
in Technicolor
Plus "HIGH EXPLOSIVE"

PARAMOUNT • FENWAY NOW
Don AMECHE • Janet BLAIR • Jack OAKIE
"Something to Shout About"
Plus Second Big Feature

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY
ALICE FAYE • JOHN PAYNE
Hello FRISCO Hello
DESERT VICTORY
Wed. — Sat.
"HITLER'S CHILDREN"
"IT COMES UP LOVE"

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields. Featuring Lenore Thomas, Peggy Romano, Lois Wilson, Eddie Nugent. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Jane Eyre," by Charlotte Bronte. Starring Sylvia Sidney, Luther Adler. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theaters

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Without Love," presented by the Cambridge Summer Theater. Starring Constance Bennett. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

The Barn Playhouse—"Goodbye Again," by Allan Scott, George Haight. 8:30.

Pops

Symphony Hall — Pop Concert. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. 1:50, 5, 8:10. "Journey Into Fear." Orson Welles. 3:35, 6:45, 9:55.

Fenway—"Something to Shout About," Don Ameche, Janet Blair, Jack Oakie. 12:55, 3:45, 6:35, 9:20. "The Mysterious Doctor," John Loder. 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:15.

Fine Arts—"Fantasia." 1, 3, 5, 7:10, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—"The Devil with Hitler." 11:30 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 6:45, 9:25. "White Savage," Maria Montez, Jon Hall, Sabu. 9:40 a. m., 12:05, 2:35, 5:05, 7:30, 10:10.

Kenmore—"Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. 2:35, 6, 9:30. "Half Way to Shanghai," Kent Taylor. 1:15, 4:40, 8.

Majestic—"Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney. 10 a. m., 12:48, 3:36, 6:25, 9:12.

Metropolitan—"Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland, John Wayne, Paulette Goddard. 11:05 a. m., 2:22, 5:48, 9:14. "High Explosive," Chester Morris, Jean Parker. 10 a. m., 1:17, 4:43, 8:08.

Modern—"Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney, Frank Morgan. 9:20 a. m., 12:15, 3:10, 6:05, 9. "Taxi, Mister," William Bendix. 11:20 a. m., 2:15, 5:10, 8:05.

Orpheum—"Cabin in the Sky," Ethel Waters, Rochester, Lena Horne. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:55, 7:05, 10:20. "A Stranger in Town," Frank Morgan. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:40, 8:55.

South Station Theater—"Sons of Liberty," "Heavenly Music," "Stars on Horseback," "Romantic Nevada," "Modern Vikings," "Blonde and Groom," "March of Time." Latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous from 9 a. m.

Paramount—"Something to Shout About," Don Ameche, Janet Blair, Jack Oakie. 10:38 a. m., 1:15, 3:55, 6:35, 9:25. "The Mysterious Doctor," John Loder. 9:30 a. m., 12:10, 2:50, 5:30, 8:20.

RKO—Boston—"Mister Big," Donald O'Connor. 9:15, 11:25 a. m., 1:38, 3:45, 5:55, 8:05, 10:15. Stage Show: 10:30 a. m., 12:40, 2:50, 5, 7:10, 9:25.

Scollay—"China," Loretta Young. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:20.

State—"Cabin in the Sky," Ethel Waters, Rochester, Lena Horne. 12:45, 3:50, 6:55, 10. "A Stranger in Town," Frank Morgan. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:40.

Telepix—"March of Time, Show Business at War." "Puppetoon with Mr. Strauss," "Nevada and Lake Tahoe," "Heavenly Music," "Popular Science," "North African Album and World News," color cartoon. Continuous 10:30 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Spy Train," Richard Travis, Catherine Craig. 9:35, 11:50 a. m., 2:10, 4:25, 6:40, 8:55. "Sarong Girl," Ann Corio. 10:40 a. m., 12:55, 3:15, 5:30, 7:45, 10.

Uptown—"Hit Parade of '43," John Carroll, Susan Hayward. 2:25, 5:25, 8:20. "Journey Into Fear," Joseph Cotten, Dolores Del Rio. 1, 3:55, 6:55, 9:50.

Washington Street Olympia—"China," Loretta Young. 10:30 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:40. "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin. 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney. "Northwest Rangers," William Lundigan. 1:45, 7:45.

Allston: "Tahiti Honey," Simone Simon, Dennis O'Keefe. "Frankenstein Meets the Wolfman," Lon Chaney. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. "Quiet Please," Gail Patrick.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "China Girl," Gene Tierney, George Montgomery. "The Daring Young Man," Joe E. Brown. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Air Force." Gig Young. "Lady Bodyguard," Anne Shirley. 1:30, 4.

BROOKLINE — Brookline Village: "Air Force," John Garfield. "Dixie Dugan," James Ellison.

Coolidge Corner: "The Desperadoes," Randolph Scott, Glenn Ford. "She Has What It Takes," Jinx Falkenburg.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Hit Parade of 1943," Susan Hayward, J. Carroll. "Northwest Rangers," James Craig. 2, 4. **Harvard:** "Air Force," John Garfield, Harry Carey. "McGuerins From Brooklyn," William Bendix. 2, 8.

University: "Hello, Frisco, Hello." Alice Faye, John Payne. 1:35, 4:55, 8:10. "Desert Victory." 3:30, 6:50, 10.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Corregidor," Otto Kruger, Elissa Landi. "My Son the Hero," Patsy Kelley, Roscoe Kern.

Codman Square: "Hello, Frisco, Hello," John Payne, Alice Faye. "Dixie Dugan," James Ellison. 1:45, 8.

Franklin: "Hello, Frisco, Hello," John Payne, Alice Faye. "Dixie Dugan," James Ellison. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Chetniks," 3:15, 7, 9:30. "How's About It? Abbott and Costello. 2:00, 8:25.

Park: "The Desperadoes," Randolph Scott, Glenn Ford. "She Has What It Takes," Jinx Falkenburg.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin, E. O'Brien. "Night to Remember," Loretta Young, Brian Aherne. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "It Ain't Hay," Abbott and Costello. "Night Plane from Chungking," Robert Preston, Ellen Drew. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Random Harvest," Greer Garson. "America's Food Crisis." Other shorts. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney. 2:45, 6:01, 9:14. "It Comes Up Love," Gloria Jean, Ian Hunt. 1:38, 4:51, 8:04.

Mystic: "Tahiti Money," Simone Simon, Dennis O'Keefe. 2:15, 7, 9:55. "At Dawn We Die," John Clements, Godfrey Tearle. 3:25, 8:25.

Maplewood: "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. 3:16, 9:01. "Secret Enemies," Craig Stevens, Faye Emerson. 2:12, 7:37.

Orpheum: "Strictly in the Groove," Leon Errol, Mary Healy. 3:10, 8:15. "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. 3:15, 9:20.

Strand: "Hit Parade of 1943," John Carroll, Susan Hayward. 3:35, 6:30, 9:35. "Northwest Rangers," James Craig. 2:15, 5:20, 8:25.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney, Frank Morgan. "Lady Bodyguard," Anne Shirley, Eddie Albert. Continuous 1:45, 8.

MEDFORD — Medford: "Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin. "Sherlock Holmes and the Secret Weapon," Basil Rathbone.

Fellsway: "Margin for Error," Joan Bennett, Milton Berle. "One Dangerous Night."

Franklin: "Hello, Frisco, Hello," John Payne, Alice Faye. "Dixie Dugan," James Ellison. 1:45, 8.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Air Force," John Garfield, Gig Young. "Dixie Dugan," James Ellison.

NATICK—Colonial: "Edge of Darkness," Ann Sheridan, Errol Flynn. "Northwest Rangers," James Craig. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "The Crystal Ball," Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard. "Corregidor," Otto Kruger, Elissa Landi.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne. "Blackie Goes Hollywood," Chester Morris. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Omaha Trail," James Craig. "Young and William," William Holden. 2, 8.

Strand: "Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin. "It Comes Up Love," Gloria Jean. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "The Meanest Man in the World," Jack Benny, Rochester.

Strand: "China Girl," Gene Tierney, George Montgomery. "Lucky Legs," Jinx Falkenburg.

Capitol: "Happy Go Lucky," Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken. "Dr. Gillespie's Assistant," Lionel Barrymore.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Camco: "Flying Fortress," Richard Greene. "Life Begins at 8:30," Monty Woolley, Ida Lupino. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Hi, Buddy." Dick Foran, Harriet Hilliard. 2:07, 7:52. "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. 3:29, 9:15.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney. "No Place for a Lady," William Gargan.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Arabian Nights," Maria Montez, Sabu. "Jailhouse Blues," Rooert Paige.

Coolidge: "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. "Lady Bodyguard," Anne Shirley, Eddie Albert, Anne Shirley.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "The Desperadoes," Glenn Ford, Claire Trevor. "Ice Capades Revue," Ellen Drew.

Rathbone.

Fellsway: "Margin for Error," Joan Bennett, Milton Berle. "One Dangerous Night."

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "The Crystal Ball," Paulette Goddard, Ray Milland. "Chetniks," Philip Dorn. 2:15, 7:45.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "The Crystal Ball," Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard. "Corregidor," Otto Kruger.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Strictly in the Groove," Leon Errol. "Sins of the Children," Cecilia Parker, E. Linden.

WINTHROP—Winthrop: "Crystal Ball," Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard. "Desert Victory." 2:30, 7:50.

Curtin's Optimism Mirrors Allied Gain in Global Strategy

By W. E. Lucas

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, June 14—"I don't think the enemy can now invade this country." This was one of the most significant remarks in Prime Minister John Curtin's statement, issued on June 10.

It followed the conference in Sydney on June 7 between Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Allied Commander in Chief in the Southwest Pacific, and the Australian Prime Minister.

Coming as it does after a succession of conferences in Washington, in which military representatives from this area, as well as Dr. Herbert Evatt, Australian Minister for External Affairs, have been engaged, and which culminated in the Roosevelt-Churchill meeting and a promise by Mr. Churchill of more vigorous Allied action in the Pacific, Mr. Curtin's utterance has all the elements that make speculation as to future moves in this theater flourish like a bay tree.

There are in it undertones as well as overtones of optimism, first of their kind to come from official governmental quarters in Australia in some time.

Recent Dire Warnings

Two to three months ago the rattle of dire warnings fell on listening ears like the clanging of a well chain carrying a bucket into the pit. Two months ago the arc surrounding Northern Australia, from Timor to the Solomons, was crowded with 200,000 Japanese, supported by a major fleet and large concentrations of aircraft within easy call for a possible attempt upon Australian shores.

Eight weeks later, pressure on this country, according to Mr. Curtin, is to be thrown back on the enemy, and he doesn't think the "enemy can now invade this country."

On the face of it, it might appear as though we have witnessed a remarkable exhibition of sleight of hand. The solution, like all solutions, is not as difficult as it seems and the "abracadabra" of a comparatively few bombing raids has had little to do with it.

The position was as follows: Three months ago there was a potential threat to Australia from enemy forces around this country.

What was likely to happen then was a matter of how you read Japan's strategic intentions. Some thought they were offensive and others defensive. In point of fact, the Japanese forces which, according to some observers never appeared to be more than defensive, have turned out to be that very thing.

Thus Mr. Curtin's present optimism might possibly be regarded as a delayed realization of something that actually was in existence several months ago. "Plus ça change plus ça la même chose."

Other Aspects Present

There are, however, other aspects of today's position in the Southwest Pacific which give cause for what might be called negative optimism. For instance, the Japanese, for reasons best known to themselves, have allowed the initiative to drop from their grasp. They admittedly have built up an overlapping defensive structure of great strength—a picture of which can be gained by a graph of Allied bombing targets and how they have increased from about 10 a year ago to almost 150 today. This has been a striking reversal of their original tactics and may be conditioned by a complete change of their outlook in regard to the possibilities of the outcome of the war in the Pacific.

But what is even more important in the long view, they have done little to prevent our side from improving its defensive as well as offensive power around New Guinea and Northern Australia.

What we will do with this gratuitous breathing spell and where and when we will strike in this area is a matter of speculation, and is as well left alone. It can be said, however, that the series of Washington conferences has resulted in an actual or potential increase of strength in the Pacific, including General MacArthur's Command. This, in itself, is a balance in our favor, weighing down the scales against the Japanese. It is now possible for us in the Southwest Pacific to think seriously and for the first time offensively.

But still the true significance of what is happening in the Pacific can only be grasped fully when the war against the Japanese is considered as a whole and in relationship to other fronts of this global conflict.

With the general increase of pressure against Japan, actual or potential, the growing daily position in the Southwest Pacific must automatically take on a more rosy coloring. There was a time when this corner of the world was almost the only battlefront where Allied nations were in a serious tangle with the enemy. That position no longer exists.

Mr. Curtin's optimism, therefore, agreeing to some extent as it must do with the latest military opinion, is primarily a reflection of the general all-around improvement recently pointed by Mr. Churchill.

Men at Work

Wide World

Baruch Holds Interview in Famous Park Office

In his famous "office," a park bench across the street from the White House, Bernard M. Baruch (left), newly appointed assistant to the War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes, confers with S. R. Fuller, President of the North American Rayon Corporation. Mr. Baruch, who serves without title or salary, says he "wouldn't swap his office for a desk in the executive headquarters," where Mr. Byrnes has his office.

Roberts and Gillette Discuss World Federated Union Plan

WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP)—Justice Owen J. Roberts of the United States Supreme Court asserted last night that the only promise of world co-operation and peace lies in an international federated union and that the people of the United States can successfully promote such an organization if the will to do so exists.

Senator Guy M. Gillette (D) of Iowa, member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, took the position that such a federation demands too great sacrifices of national sovereignty, and too much reconciliation of national interest, culture and ideology. He argued for international co-operation of sovereign entities, on the lines of the co-operative grouping of American nations.

They spoke in a radiocast discussion of the question, "Can we organize peace on federal union lines?"

Justice Roberts said the question was whether the United Nations "must continue to be a group of independent sovereigns, each of them co-operating with the others only so far and so long as it thinks co-operation serves its own national interest, or a true United Nations federation . . . designed to make feasible the common exercise of those powers which are essential to peaceful and law abiding living by all peoples.

"If, despite the demonstrated ineffectiveness of treaties and leagues, they [the people of the United States] are content to have them tried again, more wars are foredoomed.

"If on the contrary, the body of our people have the vision and the daring the founding fathers of the nation exhibited in 1787, they will demand a union of all the peoples willing and able to co-operate in an international foundation, of limited but supreme power and jurisdiction in international affairs."

He called such action a necessary pooling of "so much of so-called national sovereignty as is essential to united action on those questions which—unsettled as between nations—breed war."

Majority of Service-Fit Fathers Due in Uniform by December

Continued from Page 1

pected to remain unchanged next year.

"A large share" of the 1,200,000 new industrial workers, Mr. McNutt said, "will be homemakers, without young children, who live in war production centers."

63,200,000 in War Effort

Other disclosures made by Mr. McNutt and General Hershey during the Committee's extensive hearings:

Some 63,200,000 men and women will be engaged in the war effort, military and civilian, by next month, and about 64,400,000 by July, 1944.

During the 12 months ending June 30 of this year, 5,400,000 men will have been inducted into the armed forces and 2,300,000 will have been added to munitions industries pay rolls.

Mr. McNutt feels "confident that peak harvest labor needs in agriculture will be met" this year.

At the time of the attack on Pearl Harbor, slightly more than 2,000,000 men were in the armed forces. At the end of March, 1943, there were 8,000,000, and by the end of this month there are expected to be 9,200,000. How they are distributed among the various branches of the service was not disclosed for the record. Employment in the aircraft industry increased from 465,000 in December, 1941, to 1,800,000 last March, and in the shipbuilding industry from 523,000 to 1,600,000 during the same period.

Selective Service has inaugurated a new program of transferring inductees over 38 to the reserves instead of releasing them outright, if they have essential jobs to go to. The purpose of the change, General Hershey explained, is to retain jurisdiction over the men.

Data on Rejections

Mental instability is the outstanding cause of rejection of white inductees reporting to induction centers, 13.9 per cent of the 2,870,000 men rejected up to May 1 having been turned down for that reason. Instances of mental impairment among Negroes, General Hershey said, "run relatively less." About 557,000 Negroes have been inducted.

By states, the number of registrants examined and the number rejected included:

Alabama 152,698 and 52,068; Arkansas, 110,271 and 37,902; Connecticut, 104,956 and 23,143; Delaware, 16,745 and 4,298; District of Columbia, 48,913 and 16,889; Florida, 106,725 and 35,757; Georgia, 163,901 and 52,983; Louisiana, 147,277 and 48,962; Maine, 46,915 and 13.205; Maryland, 117,886 and 38,230; Massachusetts, 229,253 and 66,972; Mississippi, 133,198 and 42,819; New Hampshire, 27,554 and 8,772; New York, 977,117 and 291,488; North Carolina, 200,926 and 70,306; Rhode Island, 41,994 and 12,013; South Carolina, 96,746 and 37,354; Tennessee, 170 702 and 49,488; Vermont, 16,661 and 5,777; Virginia, 157,621 and 58,208.

Postwar Revival Of CCC Projected

WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP)—A postwar revival of the Civilian Conservation Corps was held out to Congress today as one means of finding work quickly for 6,000,000 youths and men, to cushion the economic shock of closing war plants and to conserve the nation's natural resources.

The House Appropriations Committee made public testimony it received from James J. McEntee, Director of the liquidated CCC, in which he said:

"We can find actual work for 6,000,000 men for four years; and that would be on the basis of about 30,000 camps. Or you can change that around, and you can find work for 1,000,000 men for 24 years."

Whereupon, Malcolm C. Tarver (D) of Georgia, a Committee member, said, "I regard it as absolutely assured that this organization or a similar organization must be reestablished for the conclusion of the present emergency to take care of needs for the same type of activity which undoubtedly will then develop, particularly with reference to the furnishing of employment to young men who may be unemployed after being released from military or naval service after the conclusion of the war."

House Group Hits Action Of Budget Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP)—The Budget Bureau and the Social Security Board drew the fire of the House Appropriations Committee today in a bill carrying $1,127,362,499 for the Labor Department, the Federal Security Agency, the War Manpower Commission, and related independent offices for the fiscal year starting July 1.

The Budget Bureau was criticized for having withheld a part of the funds appropriated last year for printing and binding for the Office of Education.

Commenting that the Bureau's action was "an unwarranted exercise of authority used directly to thwart the will of the Congress," the Committee wrote into the bill a provision to prevent any agency or official other than the head of a department affected from impounding or withholding appropriated funds.

The Social Security Board drew the Committee's criticism for exercising extralegal control over the activities of state unemployment compensation commissions. Under the law, no state may receive administrative expenses for unemployment compensation unless employees receiving their pay from Federal funds are appointed in accordance with regulations approved by the Board.

"It appears that the Board exercises control beyond the purpose of the Act in maintaining a degree of day-to-day supervision which is not necessary to good administration and which serves only to harass and impede the state agencies," the Committee said.

To curb the Board in the future, the Committee drafted a ban against withholding any funds appropriated for state aid so long as the states have a merit system and classification plan covering employees administering the Federal-state program.

The total funds provided in the bill were $73,293,524 below last year's appropriations and $76,668,611 below budget estimates. Most of the money—$672,842,380—was allotted to the Federal Security Agency, including a $3,000 salary boost to raise to $15,000 the annual pay of Paul V. McNutt in his dual capacity as Federal Security Administrator and War Manpower Commission Chairman.

Other large items include $148,622,680 for vocational education and rehabilitation, $325,000,000 for old-age assistance, $65,000,000 for aid to dependent children, and $56,173,680 for the Public Health Service.

Unions Ask Veto on Antistrike Bill

Continued from Page 1

other strike occurs. Suppose the President should veto the bill, and then Mr. Lewis called another strike. Mr. Roosevelt would lose one of his few coercive powers.

Probably even more than this, there is a tremendous political demand in the country for antistrike legislation, which it would be hard for the President to defy, even though he might feel the present bill unwise.

The bill changes the approach to the whole strike problem.

Hitherto it has been on a voluntary basis, under labors own "no-strike" pledge. Statistics show that through 1942 this system worked, with less than one half of 1 per cent of total man-hours lost through strikes. The Lewis coal strike however disrupted this good record, and several other important outlaw strikes have followed.

Statutory Prohibitions

In place of this voluntary pledge the new bill now substitutes statutory prohibitions. By providing for strike votes and requiring 30-day "cooling off" periods, strikes appear to be legalized, although before the strike can occur the National War Labor Board may intervene and take over the plant.

If an outlaw strike occurs the Government, under the bill, may step in and cut off strike benefits. Thus the big war chest of the U. M. W. would be of no avail in supporting a strike. Mr. Lewis might be put in jail for a year and fined $5,000, or both. Opinion is divided on the practical effect. Some observers feel it would just make Mr. Lewis a martyr for all labor.

The current truce in the soft coal dispute expires next Saturday. Mr. Roosevelt, instead of vetoing the bill or signing it, might let it become law without action on his part. This automatically occurs 10 days after passage. This would be after the new coal strike truce expires.

Ambiguity Stressed

If the present bill becomes law it will probably mean the re-creation of the National War Labor Board, with an all-public membership. American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations members are not expected to stay on the Board, if the latter assumes the role of policeman, as provided by the bill. Under the ambiguous phraseology it is questionable if they could stay if they wanted to. The bill provides broadly that no member of the Board should be permitted to have an interest in the issue under dispute. Since most labor disputes before the Board are A. F. of L. or C. I. O., this probably destroys the tri-partite nature of the board.

General comment on the bill here stresses its ambiguity.

The heart of the coercive part of the bill makes it unlawful for any person—

"To coerce, instigate, induce, conspire with, or encourage any person to interfere, by lockout, strike, slowdown, or other interruption, with the operation of such (war) plant, mine or facility" or to aid such interruption "by giving direction and guidance in the conduct of such interruption, or by providing funds . . . or for the payment of strike, unemployment, or other benefits to those participating therein."

Pertinent Questions

On the other hand the bill says: "No individual shall be deemed to have violated the privisions of this section by reason only of his having ceased work or having refused to continue to work or to accept unemployment."

How does this provision apply to the following cases, it is asked:

A newpaper editor who has "encouraged" a strike?

An employer who has refused to bargain collectively and thus occasioned a stoppage?

A worker who has "ceased work" during a strike (who under one plausible explanation of the above phase is exempted from the bill's provisions)?

A worker who has stayed at work, during a stoppage, although he has "encouraged" others to quit?

These are some of the perplexities of the measure, calculated, it is feared by many, to promote the maximum degree of uncertainty, confusion, and labor unrest in wartime.

'Zoot Suits' Front In Week-End Calm

LOS ANGELES, June 14 (AP)—Further hearings were docketed today for Gov. Earl Warren's special committee investigating causes of recent clashes involving "zoot suiters" and servicemen—while reinforced patrols of civil and military police reported few incidents over the week end.

A sailor, Walter E. Jansberg, told officers he was robbed of $23 yesterday by six "zoot suiters," but was not injured.

Private John Bresingham was treated for laceration on the chest, which he said were inflicted by a knife when he was accosted by a carload of "zoot suiters" on a downtown corner yesterday.

The committee, headed by State Attorney General Robert W. Kenny, issued a preliminary report Saturday, demanding swift punishment for perpetrators and participants in the clashes, "regardless of whether they wear "zoot suits" or police, army or Navy uniforms."

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The Home Forum

Remembering the Father's Business

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS RECORDED in the last chapter of John that Peter, in speaking of the beloved disciple, asked Jesus (John 21:21), **"Lord, and what shall this man do?"** Jesus replied (verse 22), **"If I will that he tarry till I come, what is that to thee? follow thou me."**

It is not difficult to perceive in this incident that Christ Jesus was showing Peter the necessity of remembering that his only business was to follow Christ in his own life. This lesson must be learned by all those who would concern themselves, unduly, with the progress of others. All must learn to be about the Father's business. To mind one's own business means prayerfully to follow in the way of one's own spiritual unfoldment. When one understands man's at-one-ment with God, he will be found doing his duty to God and therefore to his fellow men; and he will find protection from mortal mind's tendency to meddlesomeness.

Honesty of purpose is of first importance to anyone eager to attain the goal, for a deep honesty will always succeed. Though the path may seem for a time to wind around the mountain rather than scale the peak, the moment comes when a stand must be taken for pure Science and a direct effort made to gain the high goal. Honesty will guide one to this point of determination. Let not the one who is learning his lessons stop to criticize others or judge their progress. Each is led according to his light. For one to concern himself with another's affairs, when not called upon to do so, would be for him to deplete his own inspiration and guidance.

* * *

Being about the Father's business is a joyous occupation. As one knows constantly that God alone is Life, that all that is real about experience is the glorifying of God in everything one does, then the days take on a loveliness indescribable. Thoughts centered in God cannot interfere with a brother's unfoldment and progress. Indeed, to stand with God blesses all. God is supreme, and one finds perfect satisfaction in this fact. He sees that God is forever manifesting Himself in perfection and harmony.

How tenderly does the love of God meet the human need! There can be no cruel separation between God and His children. Rather is experienced the gentle unfoldment of eternal verities, the happy awareness of spiritual progress. As one identifies himself with Spirit, he is assured of right unfoldment. The claims of personal sense, or false personality, can never be identified with true individuality. The unreal and the real never mingle. The unreal fades out proportionately as we admit the light of Truth. False personality may pose as a martyr, but this error is soon uncovered to the honest seeker for Truth, and thenceforth his progress is hastened. Personal sense is powerless to shut out infinity, to obscure the recognition of Mind and Mind's ideas as All-in-all. False personality's attempt to usurp the throne of God is vain and feeble. The forever government of the universe is safe in God's care.

How true it is that self-respect includes righteous respect or esteem for others. There is only one sense of love—that which co-operates with omnipotence, that which recognizes man as God's idea, expressing Him in all that is spiritual. If an individual realizes that his love reflects the impersonal love of God, then it will blend with, but not overstep or intrude into, the precincts of another's sanctuary. Conscious awareness of the one Ego separates wisely and rightly the true from the false, and gives men dominion and power. True love for God includes true love for man, which is intelligence made manifest.

* * *

In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 226) Mary Baker Eddy writes: **"What has an individual gained by losing his own self-respect? or what has he lost when, retaining his own, he loses the homage of fools, or the pretentious praise of hypocrites, false to themselves as to others?"** and she quotes these lines from Shakespeare:

To thine own self be true,
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man.

This is a noble standard which Christian Science enables us to uphold in the highest sense. Only as we are true to our spiritual selfhood can we be true to our brother. As we maintain our self-respect through acknowledgment of our divine identity, we shall be about the Father's business, actively proving the truth of Mrs. Eddy's statement in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 165), **"I am able to impart truth, health, and happiness, and this is my rock of salvation and my reason for existing."**

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

First Pastoral Poet

JUST AS THE highly stylized conventions of classic tragedy grew out of the religious rituals of ancient Greece, so the typical aspects of pastoral poetry had their origin in the real life of shepherds . . . in the songs of real shepherds in the island of Sicily many centuries before Christ. The sunny climate, the hillsides covered with soft grasses, the frequent springs and natural caverns by the shores of the sea somehow combined with the relatively leisurely life of the young men and women who tended sheep and goats to inspire simple songs of love and joy, or occasionally of grief. . . . The songs these shepherds sang were never written down and we have lost both the tunes and the words. We can reconstruct them only from scattered remarks in the histories of a later Greek time and from the literary poems of Theocritus. It is to Theocritus, who lived in the third century B. C., that the pastoral tradition owes its origin.

Theocritus was born in Sicily, but lived the greater part of his life in cities, especially Alexandria which was a great intellectual capital in the time of the Ptolemies. His songs, called *idylls* (Greek word meaning *little pictures*), were written of the life which he had known as a boy and to which he looked back with the typical longing of a country boy forced to live in a bustling city. He made these idylls mainly for his own pleasure, and he tried to put into them faithful images of real pastoral life. They were deservedly popular, and like most arts which are both original and popular they were soon widely imitated.—From "Reading Poems: An Introduction to Critical Study," by THOMAS AND BROWN. (New York: Oxford University Press.)

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William Butler Yeats

While Yeats was at Coole Park
He walked by the blue lake
And saw on the clear water
The wild duck and drake.

Early in the morning
He stood at the lake's edge,
And watched the moorhens start up
From behind the thick hedge.

Then the swans at Coole
Rose up, and in their flight
Flew above the poet's head
And filled him with delight.

M. G.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A FRAGMENT OF A GREEK STELE

LITTLE HAS BEEN recorded about this fragment of ancient Greek statuary. Yet, despite this anonymity and incompleteness, it is captivating.

What we see here is part of a stele, a commemorative relief for a tomb. It may have included a second figure facing this young woman, who is holding a pyxis, or toilet box. Such reliefs were in demand in ancient Greece, and many were made until, at the end of the fourth century, an anti-luxury decree prohibited their manufacture.

The Greek stele was an important vehicle of expression and it gave sculptors an opportunity to develop the art of carving in relief. The Parthenon Frieze is generally regarded the peak of accomplishment in relief, but it was in the formal mood of devotional ceremony, while the stele permitted an expression of personal feeling. The sentiment conveyed to the reliefs proves the more touching in a period that was not given to personal expression.

This relief is believed to have been made in the middle of the fifth century and it has been compared with the Eleusinian relief in the National Museum, at Athens.

D. A.

Our Garden Follows Instructions

OPTIMUS ACCUSES ME of having "taken over" the garden for the duration.

It is not so, but I do want to be helpful. I suspect that my efforts are not appreciated. Only this morning, when I asked him to show me how to use the lawn-mower, he refused point-blank. Inspired by a cartoon picturing an entire family, marching en masse, with tools and one common purpose, to their Victory Garden, I had thought it quite the thing nowadays for women and small children to push lawn-mowers; and thus they could release manpower for more technical jobs, like spraying the apple tree or hopefully tying five-inch tomato plants to six-foot stakes. Optimus did not agree.

He had an air of taking my offer as nothing less than a veiled hint. There is, indeed, one corner of the lawn that he overlooked at the last mowing. It would be perfect if we kept a cow, for that corner is producing a luscious crop of tall and sturdy clover; but we have no cow, we can't put the Ford out to pasture much as we should like to, and nothing is going to curb the herbage of that corner except a lawn-mower propelled by Optimus. For me, it is forbidden.

* * *

My good intentions as to the garden go back to the roseate period, last March, when we sat by the fire and planned what we would do with our few square feet. They even went farther back to the time when I sent samples of our lawn and garden soil to an expert and received an analysis, with careful instructions about plant food, "organic matter," and other mysteries.

We could not remember all the instructions, but we laid them away for use in the spring. One evening, after a happy half-hour spent in building a dream-garden, my practical instinct, which never knows when it is time to stop, prompted me to get out the expert's report and read it to Optimus.

* * *

We learned that our lawn is low in nitrogen and potash, and only moderately supplied with phosphorus, that its plant food content is small, and that the garden soil is no better. I really blushed for it. But Optimus was skeptical. It was his lawn and his garden. He had worked on it for years, petting it, and he was loath to think that it could be so ungrateful. Reiteration of the report and my untactful mention of a lack of luxuriousness in occasional crops made small impression on his conviction that his own methods were good enough for him, a conviction which I feel lies at the foundation of his coolness about the advice that I insisted upon reading to him.

In the words of the laboratory, I informed him that his soil needed more "organic matter": to wit, barnyard dressing, peat moss, native peat, compost, or leaf mold. I told him that his lawn needed a top dressing of one of the above, applied one eighth of an inch thick. A cubic yard of screened peat or compost would thus clothe 2,500 square feet of lawn.

To correct the acidity, our lawn needed twenty-five pounds of limestone to each thousand square feet. (Here followed an earnest computation whereby Optimus, on my request, showed me on paper the number of square feet for which we are responsible.)

Or, if we used hydrated lime, the quantity would be one fourth less. (More paper-and-pencil work.) Or, if we used wood ashes, the quantity should be increased to sixty pounds per thousand feet. (Where had that pencil gone?)

With this information not quite converted into mental sustenance, I hastened on to tell him about fertilizers.

* * *

For an established lawn, I read, he would need equal parts of cottonseed meal and 5-8-7, or 7-7-7, thirty to forty pounds per thousand square feet, applied April first, and fifteen to twenty pounds applied on June first and September first, each. But: "Warning!" I declaimed. "Fertilizers will burn growing grass, and may be mixed with dry humus, and always thoroughly and immediately wet."

I took up another paper and called his attention to the soil of the garden. A "complete fertilizer" was most practicable; but, when we finally became glib at repeating the formula for it, we found that Government regulations forbade the use of as much chemical nitrogen, and we had to do the best we could. That, however, came later. At the moment, I read to Optimus that for the best results he ought to mix "organic matter," such as cottonseed meal or bone meal, with the fertilizer, in the proportion of three pounds of bone meal to ditto of fertilizer for flowers and vegetables, and two pounds of cottonseed meal to three of fertilizer for the lawn, per hundred square feet.

* * *

Optimus had ruffled the locks that normally lie smooth above each ear and was murmuring to himself: "Cottonseed meal, bone meal, 5-8-7—limestone, April first—" He roused himself: "Was that lawn or garden that had forty pounds of what for how much?"

I turned the papers furiously; but, before I found the answer, he asked another question, and I had to shuffle the papers again. But by that time he had a third question: "Isn't it about time that we had supper?"

* * *

We have followed the instructions, which I am sure are good. That is to say, we have done as well as we could short of actually carrying umbrellas over ourselves while scattering, scratching in, digging, and rolling. It is still too early to tell about the results. The best crop, so far, is the umbrageous clover in the corner of the lawn and some Golden Glow that was six plants last year, sixty this, and still spreading. There is one crop which I am beginning to suspect may not be as good this season: the crop of personal, constructive satisfaction that Optimus used to get out of his garden before I got this notion of being helpful.

The thought has come to me that, possibly, the part of womenkind in gardening is to admire.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

ΕΝΘΥΜΕΙΣΘΑΙ ΤΑ ΤΟΥ ΠΑΤΡΟΣ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Ἀναφέρεται εἰς τὸ τελευταῖον κεφάλαιον τοῦ Ἰωάννου ὅτι ὁ Πέτρος, ὁμιλῶν περὶ τοῦ προσφιλοῦς μαθητοῦ, ἠρώτησε τὸν Ἰησοῦν (Ἰωάν 21:21), "Κύριε, οὗτος δὲ τί;" Ὁ Ἰησοῦς ἀπεκρίθη (στίχος 22), "Ἐὰν αὐτὸν θέλω μένειν ἕως ἔρχομαι, τί πρὸς σέ; σὺ ἀκολούθει μοι."

Δὲν εἶναι δύσκολον νὰ ἴδωμεν εἰς τὸ ἐπεισόδιον αὐτὸ ὅτι ὁ Χριστὸς Ἰησοῦς ἐδείκνυεν εἰς τὸν Πέτρον τὴν ἀνάγκην νὰ ἐνθυμῆται ὅτι τὸ μόνον αὐτοῦ ἔργον ἦτο νὰ ἀκολουθῇ τὸν Χριστὸν εἰς τὴν ἰδίαν του ζωήν. Τὸ μάθημα αὐτὸ πρέπει νὰ μανθανθῇ ἀπὸ ὅλους ἐκείνους οἵτινες θὰ ἀνησύχουν ἀτόπως περὶ τῆς προόδου τῶν ἄλλων. Πάντες πρέπει νὰ μάθουν νὰ εἶναι εἰς τὰ τοῦ Πατρός. Τὸ νὰ ἀσχολῆταί τις εἰς τὰ περὶ ἑαυτοῦ, σημαίνει νὰ ἀκολουθῇ προσευχητικῶς τὸν δρόμον τῆς ἰδίας του πνευματικῆς ἀναπτύξεως. Ὅταν εἷς ἐννοῇ τὴν ἑνότητα τοῦ ἀνθρώπου μὲ τὸν Θεὸν θὰ εὑρεθῇ κάμνων τὸ καθῆκόν του πρὸς τὸν Θεὸν καὶ συνεπῶς πρὸς τοὺς συνανθρώπους του· καὶ θὰ εὕρῃ προστασίαν ἀπὸ τὴν τάσιν τοῦ θνητοῦ νοὸς νὰ ἐπεμβαίνῃ.

Ἡ ἐντιμότης τῆς προθέσεως εἶναι πρώτης σπουδαιότητος εἰς οἱονδήποτε ποὺ διψᾷ νὰ φθάσῃ τὸ τέρμα του, διότι ἡ ἀπόλυτος τιμιότης θὰ ἐπιτύχῃ πάντοτε. Ἂν καὶ ὁ δρόμος φαίνεται πρὸς καιρὸν νὰ στρέφεται γύρω τοῦ ὄρους μᾶλλον παρὰ νὰ ἄγῃ πρὸς τὴν κορυφήν, ἡ στιγμὴ ἔρχεται ὅταν μία στάσις πρέπει νὰ ληφθῇ διὰ τὴν ἀγνὴν Ἐπιστήμην, καὶ νὰ γίνῃ κατ'εὐθεῖαν προσπάθεια διὰ νὰ φθάσωμεν τὸ ὑψηλὸν τέρμα. Ἡ τιμιότης θὰ ὁδηγήσῃ ἕνα εἰς τὸ σημεῖον αὐτὸ τῆς ἀποφάσεως. Ἂς μὴ σταματᾷ αὐτὸς ποὺ μανθάνει τὰ μαθήματά του νὰ κατακρίνῃ ἄλλους ἢ νὰ κρίνῃ τὴν πρόοδόν των. Ἕκαστος ὁδηγεῖται ἀναλόγως τοῦ φωτός του. Τὸ νὰ ἐνδιαφέρεται ἕνας εἰς τὰ ζητήματα τῶν ἄλλων ὅταν δὲν ἔχει προσκληθῇ νὰ τὸ κάμῃ θὰ ἦτο νὰ ἐξαντλήσῃ τὴν ἰδίαν του ἔμπνευσιν καὶ ὁδηγίαν.

Τὸ εἶναι εἰς τὰ τοῦ Πατρὸς εἶναι χαρμόσυνος ἐνασχόλησις. Καθὼς ἕνας γνωρίζει σταθερῶς ὅτι μόνον ὁ Θεὸς εἶναι ἡ Ζωή, ὅτι πᾶν τὸ πραγματικὸν εἰς τὴν πεῖραν εἶναι ὁ δοξασμὸς τοῦ Θεοῦ εἰς πᾶν ποὺ κάμνει, τότε αἱ ἡμέραι ἀναλαμβάνουν μίαν ἀπερίγραπτον χάριτα. Αἱ σκέψεις αἵτινες συγκεντροῦνται εἰς τὸν Θεόν, δὲν δύνανται νὰ ἐμποδίσουν τὴν διάπτυξιν καὶ πρόοδον ἄλλου ἀδελφοῦ. Τῇ ἀληθείᾳ, τὸ νὰ ἱστάμεθα μὲ τὸν Θεὸν εὐλογεῖ πάντας. Ὁ Θεὸς εἶναι ὑπέρτατος, καὶ εἰς εὑρίσκει τελείαν εὐχαρίστησιν εἰς τὸ γεγονὸς αὐτό. Βλέπει ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς πάντοτε ἐκδηλοῖ Ἑαυτὸν εἰς τελειότητα καὶ ἁρμονίαν.

Πόσον τρυφερῶς ἱκανοποιεῖ τὴν ἀνθρώπινον ἀνάγκην ἡ ἀγάπη τοῦ Θεοῦ! Δὲν δύναται νὰ εἶναι σκληρὸς χωρισμὸς μεταξὺ τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ τῶν τέκνων Του. Μᾶλλον δοκιμάζεται ἡ γλυκεῖα διάπτυξις τῶν αἰωνίων ἀληθειῶν, ἡ εὐτυχὴς ἐνημερότης τῆς πνευματικῆς προόδου. Καθὼς εἷς συνταυτίζει τὸν ἑαυτόν του μὲ τὸ Πνεῦμα, βεβαιοῦται περὶ τῆς πρεπούσης διαπτύξεως. Αἱ ἀξιώσεις τῆς προσωπικῆς αἰσθήσεως, ἢ ψευδοῦς προσωπικότητος, δὲν δύνανται ποτὲ νὰ συνταυτισθοῦν μὲ τὴν ἀληθῆ ἀτομικότητα. Τὸ ἀνύπαρκτον καὶ τὸ πραγματικὸν δὲν συμμιγνύονται ποτέ. Τὸ ἀνύπαρκτον φθίνει ἀναλόγως καθὼς παραδεχώμεθα τὸ φῶς τῆς Ἀληθείας. Ἡ ψευδὴς προσωπικότης πιθανὸν νὰ προσποιῆται τὸν μάρτυρα, ἀλλὰ τὸ σφάλμα αὐτὸ ἀποκαλύπτεται ἐνωρὶς εἰς τὸν ἔντιμον ζητητὴν τῆς Ἀληθείας, καὶ ἔκτοτε ἡ πρόοδός του ἐπιταχύνεται. Ἡ προσωπικὴ αἴσθησις εἶναι ἀνίσχυρος νὰ ἀποκλείσῃ τὸ ἄπειρον, νὰ ἀποσκοτίσῃ τὴν ἀναγνώρισιν τοῦ Νοὸς καὶ τῶν ἰδεῶν τοῦ Νοὸς ὡς Πᾶν-ἐν-παντί. Ἡ ἀπόπειρα τῆς ψευδοῦς προσωπικότητος νὰ σφετερισθῇ τὸν θρόνον τοῦ Θεοῦ εἶναι ματαία καὶ ἀσθενής. Ἡ αἰωνία κυβέρνησις τοῦ σύμπαντος εἶναι ἀσφαλὴς εἰς τὴν φροντίδα τοῦ Θεοῦ.

Πόσον ἀληθὲς εἶναι τὸ ὅτι ἡ αὐτο-ἐκτίμησις περικλείει δικαίαν ἐκτίμησιν ἢ ὑπόληψιν δι'ἄλλους. Δὲν εἶναι εἰμὴ μία μόνον ἔννοια τῆς ἀγάπης—ἐκείνη ἥτις συνεργάζεται μὲ τὴν παντοδυναμίαν, ἐκείνη ἥτις ἀναγνωρίζει τὸν ἄνθρωπον ὡς ἰδέαν τοῦ Θεοῦ, ἐκφράζουσα Αὐτὸν εἰς πᾶν τὸ πνευματικόν. Ἐάν τις συναισθανθῇ ὅτι ἡ ἀγάπη του ἀνταναλᾷ τὴν ἀπρόσωπον ἀγάπην τοῦ Θεοῦ, τότε θὰ συγχωνεύεται, ἀλλὰ δὲν θὰ διασκελίζῃ ἢ ἐπεμβαίνῃ εἰς τὴν περιοχὴν τοῦ ἱεροῦ ἄλλου. Ἡ συνάισθητὴ ἐνημερότης τοῦ ἑνὸς Ἐγὼ χωρίζει σοφῶς καὶ ὀρθῶς τὸ ἀληθὲς ἀπὸ τὸ ψευδές, καὶ δίδει εἰς τοὺς ἀνθρώπους κυριαρχίαν καὶ δύναμιν. Ἡ ἀληθὴς ἀγάπη πρὸς τὸν Θεὸν συμπεριλαμβάνει ἀληθῆ ἀγάπην πρὸς τὸν ἄνθρωπον, ἥτις εἶναι νοημοσύνη ἐκδηλουμένη.

Εἰς τὸ "Miscellaneous Writings" (Διάφορα Συγγράμματα), σ. 226, ἡ Mary Baker Eddy γράφει: "Τί ἔχει κερδίσῃ ἕνα ἄτομον μὲ τὸ νὰ χάσῃ τὴν ἰδίαν του αὐτο-ἐκτίμησιν; ἢ τί ἔχει χάσῃ, ὅταν, διατηρῶν τὴν ἰδικήν του, χάνει τὸ σέβας τῶν ἀφρόνων, ἢ τὸν ἀπαιτητικὸν ἔπαινον τῶν ὑποκριτῶν, οἵτινες εἶναι ψευδεῖς πρὸς τοὺς ἑαυτούς των καὶ ἄλλους;" καὶ παραθέτει τὰς γραμμὰς αὐτὰς ἀπὸ τὸν Σαίξπηρ:

Σ'τὸν ἑαυτόν σου ἔσο ἀληθής.
Καὶ πρέπει νὰ ἀκολουθήσῃ, ὡς ἡ νύκτα τὴν ἡμέρα,
Ὅτι τότε δὲν δύνασαι νὰ εἶσαι εἰς οὐδένα ψευδής.

Αὐτὸ εἶναι εὐγενὴς κανὼν ὃν ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη μᾶς ἱκανώνει νὰ ὑποστηρίζωμεν μὲ τὴν ὑψίστην ἔννοιαν. Μόνον καθὼς εἴμεθα ἀληθεῖς εἰς τὴν πνευματικήν μας ἑαυτότητα δυνάμεθα νὰ εἴμεθα ἀληθεῖς εἰς τὸν ἀδελφόν μας. Καθὼς διατηροῦμεν τὴν αὐτοεκτίμησίν μας διὰ τῆς ἀναγνωρίσεως τῆς θείας ἡμῶν ταυτότητος, θὰ εἴμεθα εἰς τὰ τοῦ Πατρός μας, ἀποδεικνύοντες ἐνεργῶς τὴν ἀλήθειαν τῆς δηλώσεως τῆς Mrs. Eddy εἰς τὸ "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" ('Η Πρώτη Ἐκκλησία τοῦ Χριστοῦ, ἡ Ἐπιστήμων, καὶ Ἀνάμικτα), σ. 165, "Εἶμαι ἱκανὸς νὰ μεταδώσω ἀλήθειαν, ὑγείαν, καὶ εὐτυχίαν, καὶ αὐτὸ εἶναι ὁ βράχος τῆς σωτηρίας μου καὶ ὁ λόγος τῆς ὑπάρξεως μου."

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Sand Dunes

Run, little children, over the water shallows
of beach—
Play leap-frog through the dunes,
humps of camels kneeling.
Run on your narrow kelp feet,
Your bodies bending in the wind
like ivory anemones.
Carry your starfish shapes of water
To make your sand-dune seas
Between the globes of rocks.

Here build your castles of sand,
Lighted through shell-thin windows,
With every drawbridge of rock
Guarded by sea-horse sentinels,
And little spidery crabs
Are Juliets waving from balconies
Woven of seaweed branches.
Run, run through the dunes,
On paths of shell silver dollars
Laid circle to wafer circle
And etched with fern's brown markings;
And when the ivory anemones of bare bodies
Color in the sun,
Run with the wind's turning sails
And swim the uneven sea!

KAY DEBARD HALL

The Gold That Frémont Found

MOST OF US think of John C. Frémont, if we give him thought at all, as a political and military leader of a bygone era, with a penchant for western exploration, and let him go at that. Few are aware of that side of his nature which took joy in plant life, and how important were the contributions he made to the cause of botanical science in the course of his five expeditions into the unmapped West. From every one of these journeys he returned with sheaves of dried plant specimens upon which the stay-at-home botanists fell with avidity, finding in the worn and travel-stained bundles plant upon plant that no scientist had ever seen before. Of California plants alone there are a score or more that bear his name today and keep it continually in the mind and on the lips of the floral-minded; and those are but a fraction of the total he was the first to collect in the wilderness that lay in his day west of the Missouri.

Foremost of all the flowers that commemorate Frémont is that glorious shrub or small tree growing usually amid the chaparral of dry, rocky foothills and mountain slopes, *Fremontia california*. It is most abundant in the central and southern parts of California, flowering in May or June—a most wholehearted and enthusiastic bloomer, its large lemon-yellow flowers, backed with rusty red, lining every branch with almost solid color, and transforming the tree into the semblance of a tent of gold when seen from a distance. . . . Frémont discovered it, according to his label, at the "sources of the Sacramento River in the northern Sierra Nevada," and when Dr. John Torrey, to whom the "Pathfinder's" collections were submitted for identification, came upon the specimen, he had a special thrill in finding it to be not only a new genus, but a very remarkable one, closely akin to the curious Cheiranthodendron, or hand-tree, of Mexico.—From "Western Wild Flowers," by CHARLES FRANCIS SAUNDERS. (New York: Doubleday, Doran.)

"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."
II CORINTHIANS 10:4

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Intimate Message: Washington

Waacs at the Crossroads ..... By Marv Hornaday

Though the Waacs are a storm center of controversy right now, a bright new day may be dawning for them.

Hard as the present trial by fire may be for the women members of the United States Army, they may come out the stronger for it.

It is easy to pass off all the recent rumor campaign against the Waacs as "Nazi propaganda," but that is only half the story. Undoubtedly there has been cause for criticism of the behavior of a certain number of women in the armed forces, especially after they have left the training centers and gone in small groups among large numbers of soldiers to out-of-the-way camps where there is little provision for wholesome recreation.

There is no doubt that the Waacs are at a turning point now, in their own attitude, in the Army's view toward them, and in public esteem. They can go up or down, but my guess is that they will go up.

Several factors have come together to make this a critical time for the Waacs. In the first place, the glamour of being a "Waac" has just about worn off for many members of the Corps who joined up because they were tired of their old jobs and wanted excitement. Women who were "fed up" with being stenographers are finding themselves pounding a typewriter again in the commanding officer's headquarters. The only difference is they wear a uniform and live with a lot less privacy than they did at home.

The women who are making the best Waacs are those whose husbands or sons or sweethearts have gone off to war and who are in because they had a definite patriotic urge to do something to back up the man behind the gun. They really have the loyalty necessary for a strong military corps.

Another reason the Waacs have not all measured up in public esteem is that the Army has not until now had proper respect for them or their ability. True, certain Army men have. Col. Don C. Faith, successively Commanding Officer of WAAC training camps at Fort Des Moines and Daytona Beach, was one of these. Right from the first, he decreed that the women under his command should be treated as nearly like the men in the Army as possible, and the women responded nobly to his high view of their capabilities.

All the Army officers in Washington have not had Colonel Faith's trust in the Waacs. In the first place, they let Congress set up the Corps as an auxiliary to the Army rather than part of it. This meant special treatment on discipline and compensation. It also meant that the Waacs had to wait for a special bill to boost their pay to equal that of men.

Congress is just now putting through the bill that will make the Waacs the integral part of the Army that they should have been from the beginning.

As a part of this changeover from the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps to the Women's Army Corps, Waacs who are dissatisfied will have a chance to resign unless President Roosevelt decides to issue an executive order that will bar them from doing so.

In a way, it is fortunate that criticism of the Waacs has arisen just at a time when women will have to decide whether they will stay in or get out. It may be the making of the Waacs to have the Corps cleansed of its malcontents.

It is hard to write fairly about the Waacs without giving the impression that they are all good or all bad. Naturally, there are some undesirables in the group, and wearing a uniform only makes them stand out more than they would in private life.

On the other hand, whenever I think of Waacs, I think of the conscientious young woman who drove us back from Fort Washington, Md., one day. Her regular job was driving the officers' children into Washington to school each day. She was horrified when one of the youngsters threw an apple at a woman on the street one day and immediately stopped her station wagon to apologize and say she hoped the woman would not have a bad impression of the Waacs. Moreover, she wouldn't even go to the post dance being given the Waacs that night by the enlisted men because she didn't want her name being bandied about the camp by the soldiers! It takes all kinds to make a WAAC company.

Dr. S. Arthur Devan, Director of the General Commission on Army and Navy Chaplains, who toured WAAC training centers with a group of church leaders recently, said the Waacs were a more settled and serious group of women than he had anticipated. He found their church life well provided for and their church attendance records better than that of Army men, which in turn is better than for men in civilian life.

Undoubtedly, the present trial has given every Waac the incentive to re-examine her own attitude toward the field she has chosen to help win the war. This self-examination, plus the improved status that Congress is about to give the Waacs, ought to make for a stronger Corps.

Then the WAAC won't have the trouble filling its enlistment quotas that it had in the past when too much of the talk about it was in whispers.

The Country Speaks: Arizona

Guar, Saghyz, and Loofah, for Instance ..... By Ernest Douglas

Canaigre, guar, saghyz and loofah are strange new words in Arizona's farm language. All of them are fast becoming common words. Guar will be helping to keep our paper mills running and our chickens fed, not later than next year. Canaigre may help to keep our tanneries in production. Saghyz may help to keep our cars and trucks rolling. Loofah definitely helps to keep our ships sailing.

Guar [gwahr] is planted on 1,000 acres near Phoenix and Mesa. That's the limit because there is no seed for any more. By September, the coarse, hairy, leguminous plants will be waist high. In October farmers will be threshing the seeds, which look like nothing so much as large lentils. They expect 1,500 or 2,000 pounds to the acre, and the General Mills of Minneapolis has contracted to pay them 8 cents a pound.

At Minneapolis the seed not needed for larger plantings next year will be processed. About half the bulk is mucilage, much needed as sizing in the making of fine papers. Since imports of carob bean mucilage from the Mediterranean region were shut off, manufacturers have been having difficulty obtaining that particular kind of sizing.

Much of the remaining material, after the mucilage is pressed out, is protein. It will be mixed with poultry feeds in place of soybean meal and other high-protein products, now becoming scarce.

Guar is grown on millions of acres in India, as cattle feed and human food. This is its first commercial production in the United States. It's sure to outlast the war. University of Arizona tests have proved that when guar is plowed into the soil as a "cover crop," it adds more fertility than cowpeas or any other plant grown for that purpose.

Tubers Run High in Tanning Substance

Canaigre [ca-nye-gre] is a native member of the dock family that grows on many thousands of Arizona acres, especially along sandy stream beds. under each plant are several tubers that resemble smooth yams. These run high in tannin. In fact, many Arizona pioneers boiled canaigre tubers, soaked hides in the liquor, and had their own home-tanned leather. Previous attempts to utilize canaigre commercially have failed because quebracho wood extract, from South America, was so much cheaper.

Now, with the quebracho supply limited by the shipping shortage, the United States Department of Agriculture is interested in canaigre. Two acres, planted last year at the United States Bureau of Plant Industry station near Sacaton, have just been harvested. The yield was four tons. About 70 tons of wild canaigre is being dug. All will be sliced in a potato chip machine, dried, and shipped to the Department of Agriculture regional laboratory at Philadelphia. It is understood that large leather companies are co-operating in practical tests. If there is any demand, immense tonnages can be produced on Arizona waste lands with little labor.

A small patch of loofah "sponges" was grown at Sacaton in 1942, and there is a larger planting this season. This is a distant relative of the cucumber, looks something like a large gourd. When the loofah ripens it is soaked in water and the outer skin sloughs away. This leaves an interior "rag" which looks like sponge rubber but certainly doesn't feel like it. That is the only known substance which absorbs oil and not water. It is indispensable for filtering water used in marine engines.

Japan formerly sent the United States most of the loofahs needed here. Now the only source is Latin America, which can send only a few of the 6,000,000 required this year. So attempts are being made at the United States Department of Agriculture experiment stations to produce enough seed to found a domestic industry. The plant breeders also have their eyes on the loofah vine, which is little changed from its wild ancestors. They hope that by selection they can increase production and improve quality.

Rubber-Bearing Plants Successful

American publications in the last year or two have printed much about kok saghyz [coke sageez], the dandelion that Russians grow for rubber. There are at least three other rubber-bearing plants that the Russians call saghyz, and all of them are being grown at the Sacaton station. Again, seed is the object.

Saghyz simply means "something to chew," and kok is the Russian word for root. The plant itself is an unimposing annual, but its roots are large. Plowed up and processed, these yield rubber at the rate of 150 pounds to the acre. That isn't much, but multiply it by the annual Russian acreage of 2,000,000 and it comes to several tons. Mixed with synthetics, saghyz rubber has played a big part in Soviet resistance to Hitler's hordes.

Krim saghyz is another dandelion that is native to the Crimea, and is said to yield about as much rubber as kok saghyz. Little is known at Sacaton about "Persian saghyz," which is a plant of another botanical genus.

It is believed that Kok, Krim and Persian saghyz can be grown successfully on the peat lands of Michigan and in the Everglades of Florida. All the seed that can be saved this year from eight or ten Sacaton acres will be sent there for planting in 1944.

Department of Agriculture investigators, however, seem to be more faborably impressed with the fourth saghyz—Tau saghyz, from the Taurus Mountains. This is related to the oyster plant, or salsify. Russians claim to have made it produce as much as 300 pounds of rubber an acre. It is adapted to cold and dry country. Therefore, the seed harvested at Sacaton will be sent to certain Rocky Mountain and North Central states areas for planting trial plots.

To Change the Subject:

The Stay-at-Home ..... By Pearl Strachan

"Area—no test of depth," which I quote from a note Emily Dickinson once wrote to a friend of hers, comes to mind many a time with comforting sound, especially in these times when we all feel like rushing out to whatever appears to be the busiest war front at the moment. Our contribution may be best made without physical travel, and in war even as in peace it is largely how the mind travels that counts.

What brought the quotation to my memory today was the remark of a fellow-journalist, who had just returned from a flying trip of more than 1,200 miles. Whenever he needed a particularly stimulating idea for a "lead," he said, he turned to the poetry of Emily Dickinson. If I am not mistaken, as time goes on people will turn more and more to the works of Emily Dickinson. Though of the Victorian period, she belongs to no particular span of time.

When the rapidly composed books now useful as records of current history are all forgotten, the human heart will continue to relate its discoveries to the lines:

> "It dropped so low in my regard
> I heard it hit the ground,
> And go to pieces on the stones
> At bottom of my mind;
>
> "Yet blamed the fate that fractured, less
> Than I reviled myself
> For entertaining plated wares
> Upon my silver shelf."

Those two short stanzas encompass the logic of a lifetime. A dozen trips round the world could evolve nothing more mellow. Contact with the world's most erudite, most sophisticated individuals could produce no profounder reasoning. Yet this Amherst poet, with the exception of brief trips when she was young, to Washington and Philadelphia and one or two nearer cities, spent her entire existence in her native town. Most of it she spent within the shelter of her home.

I thought of this a short time ago, sitting on the porch of The Evergreens, "the other" house, where Emily's brother Austin lived, separated from the Dickinson family residence by a half-hidden path which the poet described as "just wide enough for two who love." Her niece and biographer, Madame Bianchi, had just come from the garden with a flower she had picked for me—a purple zinnia. She had also found a pin, with an amethyst-colored head, to secure it by.

Alfred Leete Hampson, co-editor of the various collections of the poems, sat watching with amusement a bumblebee which would not leave my flower. We did not mention it, but I feel sure we were both remembering Emily's lines:

> "The pedigree of honey
> Does not concern the bee;
> A clover, any time, to him
> Is aristocracy."

Then Madame Bianchi told how keenly interested the gentle recluse had been in every small activity of her niece and two nephews, who found in her not only an indulgent aunt who liked to make them ginger-bread and other delicacies, but also a delightful playmate. Living apart from the world so much did not prevent her from taking a compassionate interest in that world. And at Amherst there were books. With leisure travel curtailed we can be more and more grateful for the printed word. Mental travel need not stop, for certainly area is "no test of depth."

Grip of Hunger Tightens Around Occupied Europe

Official ration in Norway does not provide sufficient nourishment, but even that often is cut—Czech food being shipped to Germany as populace goes hungry—Luxemburg not so hard hit.

Latest authoritative information on food conditions in critical areas of Europe discloses a grim picture as described specially for The Christian Science Monitor by the chiefs of several delegations to the recent United Nations Food Conference at Hot Springs, Va. The replies to questions submitted by Roscoe Drummond, chief of The Christian Science Monitor's Washington Bureau who attended the conference, were published on this page June 12 for France, Poland, and The Netherlands. Today's installment completes the list.

Food for Freedom
Twenty-second Article in a Series

Norway

By Anders Fjelstad
Chairman of the Norwegian Delegation

The official daily rations (on paper) in Norway in the first part of 1943 for an adult were:

	Protein Grams	Fats Grams	Carbohydrates Grams	Calories
Skimmed milk ½litre	9	0.5	12	90
Meat 7 grams	1	1	0	10
Cheese 6 grams	2	0.8	0	15
Bread 360 grams	20	2.5	120	600
Butter 29.4 grams	0	24.4	0	221
Sugar 29 grams	0	0	20	116
Potatoes 430 grams	8.6	0	20	361
Totals	40.6	49.2	243	1413

Even if these rations always could have been obtained in full, they do not altogether provide sufficient nourishment to preserve health and life through any long space of time under the climatic conditions in Norway. Children, pregnant and nursing women, and heavy workers get certain additions to these rations. Food producers also get additional foodstuffs.

Of the above-mentioned rationed foods, sugar and bread appear to have been regularly obtainable. Conversely in many parts of the country, especially in towns and urban districts, it often has been impossible to procure full rations of milk, butter, and potatoes, and as a rule it has been even more difficult to get meat and cheese. Butter (or margarine) has in many places not been obtainable for weeks. To avoid the worst consequences of undernutrition, the majority of the population is, therefore, dependent upon additional food products they can obtain in the open market.

Shortage of Fats

Even if it were taken for granted that all the mentioned rationed and not-rationed food articles could be obtained regularly in the quantities as stated, they still would not amount to more than 40-45 grams of fats and 1,500-1,600 calories for each adult a day.

This is presumably the maximum quantity of nourishment any average family without special connections and without a farmstead of its own could obtain under favorable circumstances, and these figures are higher than such a family could obtain regularly. It represents, among other things, a desperate shortage of fats and a high degree of caloric undernourishment, and it is insufficient through a longer period.

On several points, however, the situation is modified in the case of families who find themselves in a more favorable position. Farmers have additional food products in what they—legally and illegally—can retain of their own production (milk, meat, potatoes, vegetables).

As will be easily understood, exact figures as to the German looting of Norwegian foodstuffs are not available.

More Food for Nazis

Altogether 200,000-300,000 Germans are believed to live in Norway (close to 10 per cent of the population) and they live on much higher rations than the Norwegian population.

A continued deterioration of the food situation is taking place. The nutritional status of the population already is characterized by lowered working capacity and vitality.

It is well known that a well-fed population has a much higher physical and mental power of resistance than has an under-fed population. This holds especially true in a totalitarian war where very large fractions of the population have to take part in the war in one capacity or another, and where the whole population is submitted to the stresses and dangers of war.

A test should be given to a plan whereby limited amounts of food could be brought into the country and distributed under proper neutral control. Several different schemes would come under discussion and it is not possible here to go into detail.

One possible way of distribution would be to have foodstuffs distributed in the form of school meals for school children and through the "health stations for mother and child," to smaller children and to pregnant and nursing women. Such a procedure would make it possible to be certain that the supplies really were given in addition to regular rations.

Czechoslovakia

By J. V. Hyka
Chairman of the Czechoslovak Delegation

According to information received by the Czechoslovak Government in London, German food rationing gives the Czech population in Bohemia and Moravia a little better ration of bread, potatoes, and meat than in 1917. But very often there is nothing in the shops and ration cards bear the remarks "if available." There is a complete lack of edible fats. Butter is practically nonexistent. The usual procedure is for German occupying authorities to seize all butter at the dairies and to ship it to Germany.

The same applies to all food products, but in the case of all war industries, the Germans give the working population just enough to eat in order to keep up production. The slaves must be fed in order to be able to work.

In normal times, Czechoslovak produced high-quality foodstuffs in great quantities. This production has been reduced as a result of various factors—lack of manpower, lack of fertilizers, draft animals, and agricultural machinery.

In addition, a great proportion of all foodstuffs is confiscated for the Germans so the Czech population gets only a fraction of its normal needs.

Lack of fodder brought about a reduction in the animal population. This was further aggravated by slaughtering on a large scale, so that now the livestock population is only a portion of what it was before the Germans came. As a result, meat and fat production has been lowered and from this lowered production the Germans take a lion's share.

The indomitable courage of the Czech people is best illustrated by the fact that papers published by German authorities in Prague print daily names of Czech peasants and others shot or hanged by the Germans because they refused to give up food or other supplies to the German occupants, or because they possess arms.

Luxemburg

By Hugues Le Gallais
Chairman of the Luxemburg Delegation

On the very day of the invasion—the 10th day of May, 1940—the Germans were determined to annex Luxemburg, and consequently treated the nutritional problem in Luxemburg on a political basis and as a means of propaganda. To rally the population to an acceptance of their plans, they accorded to the people the same rations that were applied in Germany. When this policy failed to secure the results expected, rations were reduced.

It appears, however, that they are still larger than in certain other occupied countries. In spite of this fact, which is due to a certain extent to a relatively high agricultural production in Luxemburg, nevertheless, rations are insufficient.

At the moment of the German invasion, there were in the Grand Duchy reserves of foodstuffs, both imported and locally produced, which, added to current production, would have permitted the Luxemburg population to live in a satisfactory manner during the first years of the war. Certain restrictions would have been necessary, but there would have been no privation.

The Germans immediately confiscated practically all of these reserve stocks. Moreover, a large proportion of current production is exported to Germany. On several successive occasions cattle have been partially confiscated. Thus, for example, farmers having three horses found themselves with only one.

It would be desirable if immediate relief could be provided to supply indispensable foods for children, if this could be realized in a manner which would not conflict with the strategic necessities of the United Nations and not be turned, directly or indirectly, to the benefit of the Germans.

Denmark

By Henrik de Kauffmann
Minister of Denmark

Despite reduced livestock population and lower production yields, Denmark—for years the larder of Europe—is still left with an export surplus of farm produce. Although imported foods are lacking and a system of general rationing has been introduced, the food shortage in Denmark is less serious than in other occupied countries.

Germany's policy of depleting occupied countries has been restrained in the case of Denmark by a desire to conserve a measure of Danish productive capacity for its own purposes during the war period. Nevertheless, as a result of German occupation, probably more than one quarter of Denmark's estimated national wealth has vanished.

Although the food situation in Denmark, as already explained, is better than in other occupied countries, Denmark's consumption and nutrition standards have deteriorated considerably.

Irrespective of the effects of this situation, the Danish people beyond question will wish to render every possible assistance at the moment when it is felt their part can be of real value.

Any steps to relieve food situations should be directed toward the many occupied countries that are worse off than Denmark. During the relief period it will be of importance that Denmark be enabled to import goods and means of production of which a shortage exists, so that it may be in a position to rebuild its productive machinery and through exports of its nutritive products (protective foods) contribute to relieving the famine in Europe.

Yugoslavia

By Mirko Marmolja
Economic Adviser to the Yugoslav Government

Yugoslavia's food situation varies in the different regions of the country, the Nation being divided into nine separate occupied areas. The position is worse along the Adriatic coast. Hungary has annexed the fertile Voyvodina area and Bulgaria has taken a large part of South Serbia.

The Axis maintains an army of about 525,000 men all of whom eat off the remaining less-fertile land.

Fighting has decreased production and in the guerrilla-controlled sections conditions are particularly bad since they must gain their sustenance from the land on which they fight.

In cities, the average consumption is reduced to about 800 calories a day. The diet on the average was approximately 2,630 calories a day before the war. The bread ration is 200 grames a day but this is largely a paper ration since it rarely is available. This is equally true of the fat ration. Meat has entirely disappeared. Bread can sometimes be obtained from the "black market" but it costs 180 dinars a loaf (the value of the dinar now is about 500 to the dollar).

Yugoslavs are fighting now and will be able to help greatly if invasion comes this year. But if the occupation continues another year or two the population will be greatly weakened by the scanty diet and their value to the allied cause will be considerably reduced.

Careful and detailed plans should be made now for relief. Stockpiles should be accumulated as near as possible to Yugoslavia so they can be made available as quickly as possible after the invasion. Yugoslavia would like to see some supplies sent in now under protection of the International Red Cross but they do not have much hope that this can be done.

Belgium

By Viscount Alain du Parc
Chairman of the Belgian Delegation

Belgium is an industrial country. Its population is the densest in Europe: 8,350,000 (before the invasion by Germany to 11,775 square miles, or 710 to a square mile. Out of this population 65 per cent or 5,427,500 are of efficient working age.

At present the population of Belgium is 8,000,000, divided as follows:

1. Adults 5,700,000.
2. Children 2,300,000.

For relief purposes we can divide these 8,000,000 persons as follows:

A. Children under 9 years of age 1,000,000.
B. Children above 9 years of age 1,000,000.
C. Expectant and nursing mothers 128,000.
D. Invalids (due to deficiency diet) 800,000.
E. Others 5,072,000.

Before the war, Belgium depended for about 50 per cent of its food (estimated in calories) on imports from overseas. This figure may even be raised to nearly 70 per cent if one takes into account the very large imports of foodstuffs which were required. These imports have, of course, been cut off.

Faced With Famine

Even if the Germans were to evacuate the territory, the country would be reduced to famine through the loss of its overseas trade.

That is why famine threatens Belgium more than any other European country invaded by the enemy, with the exception of Greece.

Food rations in Belgium are far inferior to those of Germany (less than 50 per cent of the German rations) and considerably lower than those of Holland or Norway.

In August, 1942, the theoretical daily rations amounted to: (official figures published in Belgian controlled press)

8 oz. of bread
½ oz. of meat (including 20 per cent bones). The present theoretic ration equals 30 grams of which 20 per cent is bones.
18 oz. of potatoes (only 7 oz are distributed daily out of the 18 oz. allowed). This probably has improved lately.
7-30 oz. of butter (10 grams).
1¼ oz. of sugar.
Milk: ¾ liters for infants up to 3 years.
½ liters for children 3 to 6 years.
¼ liters for children 6 to 14 years.
None for persons above that age.
No eggs.
No fats or margarine.

900 Calories a Day

In August, 1942, the caloric value of the food distributed was about 900 calories a day (exactly 886 in July and 920 in August, according to the report of "The Swedish Committee for the Relief of Belgian Children" this represents only 32 per cent of the required minimum of 2,800 calories recommended by the National Research Council.

Medical reports show that in Belgium there is evidence of severe undernourishment and that cases of deficiency diseases exist on a large scale.

As Professor Cammaerts, a specialist on the question, wrote on Nov. 7 last, in the Times of London: "The fate of the next generation in Belgium does not depend on what can be done on a lavish scale in two or three years from now. It depends on what can be done even on a small scale, within the next months."

'Feed Europe Before Too Late'

Conditions in Yugoslavia worst along Adriatic—Denmark fares better than its neighbors.

By the Associated Press

Washington, June 14

Declaring that "many of our Allies in conquered countries may be dead before they are liberated," Senator Guy M. Gillette (D) of Iowa today called for a speedy Senate investigation of a proposal to feed the peoples of Axis-overrun countries now even before they have been liberated.

Senator Gillette is a member of a Foreign Relations subcommittee, headed by Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah, which has been named to conduct hearings on a resolution offered by Senator Gillette and Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio to put the Senate on record as urging this Government to join with Great Britain, Sweden, and Switzerland in establishing an international food-relief system to swing into action at once.

This projected move would be separate from the aid which might be extended after the war to peoples in conquered countries and to other war victims by the proposed United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

Conceding that the problem is many-sided, Senator Gillette said the Committee hoped to find the answers to these questions:

1. Can the United States spare the food needed to supply its fighting Allies as well as the home front?
2. Is there sufficient shipping space to move this food to such countries as Belgium, Norway, the Netherlands, and Greece?
3. Will the supplies ever reach the starving natives of those countries or will they be diverted to Axis use?
4. Would relief of this nature lift a burden from the Axis by giving food to people who otherwise might be moved by desperation to revolt?
5. Will the British agree to lift the blockade of Europe to permit such shipments?

While the British in the past have opposed sending supplies to such areas, Senator Gillette pointed out that food has been sent to Greece for several months under the supervision of the Swedish and Swiss Governments and the International Red Cross. He said the State Department recently certified this setup as "working satisfactorily and without benefit to the Germans."

Former President Hoover, who directed Belgian relief in the last war, probably will be called as a witness, Senator Gillette said, adding he was informed that sufficient Swedish ships, not available for Allied war cargoes, could be marshaled to move the food to European areas if agreements can be reached.

Social Security Association Assails Proposals by NRPB

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 14—A criticism of the social insurance recommendations of the National Resources Planning Board as "inadequate and vague" and as "falling far short of the needs of the country" is contained in Social Security, monthly publication of the American Association for Social Security, out today. The Board "muffed a great chance to propose a consistent and broadly conceived system of social security, abreast of the time and comparable—if not superior— to the best that other countries have established," the publication declares.

Asserting that the approach of the Board was characterized by "an essentially sound recognition of the interrelation of social insurance, public works and other government measures," the Association scored the absence of accompanying legislation, the lack of specific computations of cost and benefits, divergence between the recommendations of the technical staff and the Board itself, and the failure to recommend health insurance.

The publication also criticized the Board's failure to recommend immediate coverage of agricultural and domestic workers and other groups by unemployment insurance and by old-age survivors' insurance.

The Association deplored the Board's failure to consider the condition of the self-employed, farmers and other middle-class groups.

The publication said that the system proposed by the Board would perpetuate a "low caste", of poor workers who would not be assisted through the self-respecting methods of social insurance and that it would transform public assistance from as supplemental, emergency aid to "an overshadowing feature of our social life."

"It is hardly necessary to add that in doing this, the Board is directly frustrating for millions of citizens the great advantages and social desirability of the historic method of social insurance," Social Security declared. "The aim should be to withdraw as many people as possible for 'assistance' to the aegis of social insurance. . . .

"Certainly the reports of the National Resources Planning Board are significant to our nation. They will help to enlighten the American people and its leaders on the deficiencies of our society. The job of analyzing our present and economic evils and suggesting a general path for expanding our economy and protecting our people has been performed with ability.

"But, . . . the approach to the practical solutions, particularly in the field of social security, has not been characterized by directness and vision. The diagnosis is more impressive than the prognosis. . . ."

The Association announced that as a contribution toward a comprehensive treatment of American social insurance needs, it would soon publish a "Charter for Social Security."

Lend-Lease Aid for Russia Led by Completed Weapons

WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP)—Lend-Lease Administrator E. R. Stettinus, Jr., in a special report today on Shipments to Russia in the 19 months ended April 30, asserted that American weapons in Russian hands "have made themselves felt against the enemy with effectiveness."

The most important single contribution of Lend-Lease to the Soviets, Mr. Stettinius said, is completed weapons—tanks, planes and guns by the thousands.

"A close second in importance as a vital contribution to the Russian offense," the report said, "has been the volume of raw materials shipped by Lend-Lease and fabricated into weapons of war by Russia's own industrial plants. Of these materials, the largest single item up to April 30 was 725,000 tons of steel, and steel products, followed by 145,000 tons of copper, brass, nickel, molybdenum and other materials."

To help feed the vast Russian Army in the field, as well as the workers behind the lines, Lend-Lease has shipped 1,077,000 tons of food, including 233,052 tons of wheat and wheat products, 196,660 tons of canned meats, 89,113 tons of other meats, 99,010 tons of dried fruits and vegetables, 61,804 tons of lard, 26,316 tons of dried eggs, 47,355 tons of cereals and cereal products, 13,470 tons of dried milk powder and 96,423 tons of vegetable oil.

"Large as food shipments have been," the report said, "they have been small in comparison with the critical Russian needs. The Soviet is making heroic efforts to restore food production in the areas liberated from the Axis and to raise more food in newly developed regions behind the Urals. To aid these efforts we have sent more than 10,000 tons of seeds. . . .

"The vastness of the area in which Lend-Lease goods for Russia are to be used is reflected in the single item of telephone wire. Up to April 30 shipments of this material had totaled 670,726 miles, an amount sufficient to encircle the earth at the equator 27 times."

Ship Welder and War Veteran Wins Title of 'Working Father of 1943'

TAMPA, Fla., June 14 (AP)—To a shipyard welder, veteran of World War I, father of one son missing in action in this war, and of another enlisted as a naval aviation cadet, went June 12 the National Fathers' Day Committee title of "War Working Father of 1943."

He is Hallock W. Dean, and when he leaves for a 10-day stay in Washington and New York on a trip arranged by the committee, he will be taking his first vacation in four years. He has been working 57 hours a week at the shipyard, and putting in extra time as a welding instructor at a vocational school here.

The award was made the first time this year for a "war working father," and followed selection by the committee of General Eisenhower as "Father of the Year."

Mr. Dean has been buying an $18.50 War Bond each week, and says he now has $1,500 invested in the bonds.

A son, Hallock, Jr., has been reported missing after the ship on which he was assigned as a Navy gun crewman was torpedoed.

His younger son, Billy, is at University of Tampa for preliminary training preparatory to entering the Navy as an aviation cadet.

Stories You Can Read for Yourself

For Children

Pictures to Color, Poems, Contest

A Monday Page

Along Comes Judy Jo

By Mabel Betsy Hill

Author of "Summer Comes to Apple Market Street," "Jack O' Lantern for Judy Jo," etc.

Illustrated by the Author

Chapter Seven

It was late afternoon when we stopped for the night. The men drove the wagons into a big circle, the open backs all on the inner side. The horses were unharnessed and tied close by to feed. Inside the big circle of wagons, fires were built, and supper started. That was a safer place from Indians and wild animals.

So it wasn't until Mother was busy cooking supper, and Father was playing with all the little boys, that I was free. I ran and climbed into the wagon and up on the chests to get Debby. Then—I could hardly believe my eyes—Debby wasn't there!

I thought at first that perhaps the jogging of the wagon had jolted her to the floor, but no, Debby wasn't on the floor. Then, I can tell you, I began to hunt in earnest. When I was sure, at last, that Deborah was nowhere in the wagon, I ran to Mother, tears not far away.

But Mother was busy. "No, Prudy," she said, "I don't know where Deborah is. She cannot be far away—you'll probably find her just where you left her."

Billy's Mischief

As I was going back to the wagon for another search, I saw that little Billy was watching me rather closely.

"Billy," I said, "do you know where Deborah is?"

"No-o," giggled Billy.

I held him close and looked straight into his shining eyes.

"Billy," I said again, "tell sister—did you take Deborah?"

Billy giggled again.

"Deb-by a-ll go-one!" he said. "Deb-by a-ll go-one away!"

I didn't wait to hear any more. Billy must have thrown Deborah out of the wagon, but he was too little to scold, and he didn't know how naughty he had been. I thought fast. The wagons moved so slowly that they couldn't have gone very far in the whole day, and it was nearly noon when I had put Debby up on the chests. The sun was still high—I would run back and see if I couldn't find my dear dolly.

I realized afterward that I should not have gone without telling my father or mother, but I was so anxious to find my Debby that I really didn't stop to think about that.

So I slipped between two wagons, and following the tracks of the wagon wheels, hurried off. They were very easy to follow, for the ruts were deep, and clear. I ran along, looking carefully about, and did not realize how far I had gone. The sun grew low in the west, still no Deborah.

Then I heard the sound of galloping hoofs.

I can tell you my heart thumped hard when I saw on the horse a strange, dark, half-naked figure, with feathers in his straight black hair, and a bow and arrows slung on his back. It was an Indian!

What should I do! It was useless to run, so I stood still, watching him gallop towards me. But as I watched, I grew less afraid, for the Indian had a kind face, and he held in his hands, yes—Deborah!

A Friendly Indian

He slowed his horse as he neared me, leaned over, and as he handed Deborah down to me, said, "White child's papoose—yes? Goo'by!"

Then he galloped away.

I managed to call, "Oh, thank you!" then stood still for a minute or so, too dazed and happy to move—but then, seeing how dark it was growing, I turned back toward the camp. Hugging my dear Debby, I went along slowly, so as not to miss the wheel tracks. I began to wish I was back with Mother.

"I mustn't be silly," I told myself, "if I follow these tracks I'll surely get back to camp, and nothing will hurt me."

But it was all I could do, as I trudged along, to keep brave. It grew very dark, and once or twice I thought I had surely lost the tracks; but each time I found them again, and plodded on. It was ever so much slower going than in daylight—now and then I had to get down on my hands and knees, and feel for them. My courage was nearly failing, and I was oh, so hungry, when I thought I heard voices calling. Yes, now I was sure I heard them—English voices! And horses' hoofs, too.

Then, oh joy, that was Father calling, "Prudy, Prudy!"

I called back as loudly as I could—then the hoofs stopped for a minute. They were listening, I shouted for all I was worth, "Father! Father!"

Meeting in the Dark

In another minute, black shadows loomed near, and then, oh! I was in Father's arms, being hugged as tightly as I had hugged Deborah. I told Father and the others all about my lost doll, and the kind Indian who had found her, and soon we were galloping back to camp, Debby and I held carefully on the front of Father's saddle.

And oh, what excitement when we rode into the lighted circle!

Now I was in Mother's arms, and Father was telling everyone about my adventure. I ate the supper Mother had been keeping hot for me, and was soon in bed, Debby close beside me. Mother stooped down to kiss me "good-night," as I lay in my bed on the floor of the wagon.

"I suppose," she said, "I should scold you for going to hunt for Debby. But I should scold Billy, too, for throwing her out of the wagon, and I should scold myself for not trying to help you when you came to me. But as it has all ended happily, we won't scold anyone!"

And I remember I hugged Mother, and Deborah, too, and agreed, heartily!

Good News of Phronsie Pepper

There was silence in the cozy parlor, as Granny Appleby finished. Judy Jo smoothed Deborah's curly hair gently.

Then she said, "Oh! I almost forgot where I was! I do believe I thought I was Prudy out there in the covered wagon, with Deborah, just like this, in my arms! Oh, Granny Appleby, that was the very most wonderful story I ever heard!"

"Yes, it was quite an adventure! Dear Deborah!"

"And to think that you were Prudy—that's a fine name."

"I know, and I so seldom hear it nowadays. Only now and then, when my brothers, Thomas and William, come on, from California. They call me that, sometimes! To think that they were the mischievous Billy, and baby Tommy—and now they are both grandfathers!"

"And did your grandmother come out the next year, with your Cousin John's family?" asked Judy Jo.

"Indeed she did, and she lived with us, most of the time. Sometimes Uncle William persuaded her to live with them, for a while. Oh, how I missed her, then! She made ever so many other clothes for Deborah, and I have them, every one, upstairs, in my room. We'll try them all on Debby, by and by, shall we?"

"Oh, yes, let's!" cried Judy Jo.

Just then in came Auntie Lu, with such a happy smile that Judy Jo knew all was well with her dear Phronsie Pepper.

"Hooray!" she cheered, "they have promised to send Phronsie Pepper here in plenty of time tomorrow before we go to the station to meet your father, and she will look like new!"

"Oh! Oh!" Judy Jo threw her arms around kind Auntie Lu, "you are so good to me!"

(To be continued next Monday)

The Story Starts Here

Mrs. Appleby was entertaining Judy Jo with a story about the wooden doll Deborah that she had had when she was a child. Deborah had been her traveling companion in the covered wagon in which she had been journeying west with her parents and five brothers. Judy Jo listened eagerly for she was much troubled about her own doll, Phronsie Pepper, that Mrs. Brooks had just taken to the Dolls' Hospital. A small girl in a swan boat had dropped Phronsie Pepper overboard, when Judy Jo allowed her to hold her.

Photograph through courtesy of The Toltecs, Weston, Connecticut

Ready for an early ride

A Sparrow's Feast

See what a tiny impudent thing
Dressed in rumpled tweed;
Now it flips a saucy wing,
And pecks a primrose seed.
I have coaxed it every day;
Now it hesitates—and lingers—
Perhaps tomorrow it will take
A bread-crumb from my fingers!

MARION DOYLE

Mrs. Bramble Makes Some Pies

Mrs. Bramble was known in every village in the county for her famous blackberry pies. She lived in a little cottage on the slopes of a hill, and all through the long autumn days when a mist hung over the valley and the spiders wove cradles of gossamer on every hedge, she would wander on the hillside among the blackberry bushes carrying a big basket and a stick with a crooked handle and gathering blackberries until her hands were covered with the red juice. When the basket was quite full she would take it home and set to work to bake her pies.

They were not ordinary pies. Nobody but Mrs. Bramble knew the secret that made them so different, and she kept it very dark. She had been given the recipe by her grandmother, and it was hidden in the bottom drawer of her oak dresser. Strangers would often ask, "Why are your pies so delicious, Mrs. Bramble?" But all she would say was, "That is a secret I got from my grandmother."

One morning in the early summer, many weeks before blackberry time, Mrs. Bramble was spring cleaning her kitchen. She carried her dresser drawers into the garden to dust them and to go through the things they contained. Hidden away in the bottom drawer was the famous recipe book, but as Mrs. Bramble took it out she never noticed that a leaf had come loose and was being blown away by a gust of wind. On that loose leaf was written her grandmother's recipe for blackberry pie.

Blackberry Pies for Sale

Some months later Mrs. Bramble went into a near-by town to do her weekly shopping, and there, outside the door of a café, she saw a notice, "Try Our Famous Blackberry Pies."

"That's strange," thought Mrs. Bramble.

She hurried through her shopping, and then went into the café for some tea, because she was curious to know whether the blackberry pies would taste anything like her own. To her surprise the pie she ordered was exactly the same. It might well have come straight from her kitchen oven.

From that day, Mrs. Bramble's trade grew steadily less, while the blackberry pies of the café became so popular that holiday-makers would come to the town from all parts of the country just to try them.

One afternoon, Mrs. Bramble was strolling through her own village street, still wondering how the cook at the café in the town managed to make the pies, when a gardener called to her from the other side of a low wall.

"Good day, Mrs. Bramble, would you care to try one of our nursery pumpkins?" he said, and handed her a very fine specimen.

Pumpkins are not a common dish in England, and Mrs. Bramble did not know how to cook it, but she thanked the gardener and carried it home.

"I will look through my grandmother's book," she said.

As she turned the pages she discovered for the first time that the recipe for blackberry pie had gone.

"So that's that," she said to herself. The cook at the café has discovered the secret, though how she came to get the recipe I can't think. But it's good-by to my blackberry tarts forever."

She went on turning over the pages when her eye suddenly caught the words, "Pumpkin Pie."

"That's just what I want," she said.

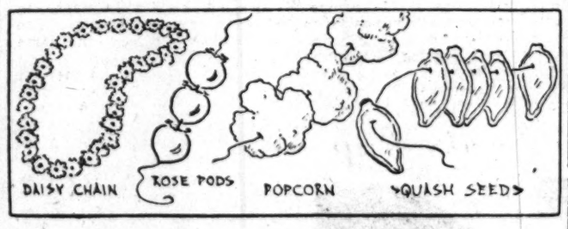
Grandmother's Pumpkin Pie

She read through the instructions carefully three times, and then set to work. The pie that came out of the oven nearly an hour later was the most delicious you ever saw. The pastry was golden brown, the filling creamy yellow, and piled on top was a sugary-white meringue. The mingled smell of pumpkin and eggs and lemon was so good that Mrs. Bramble called in her neighbor, and they sat down at once and had two large slices for their tea.

"Perhaps, after all, it was time to make a change," said Mrs. Bramble. "They are welcome to sell as many blackberry pies as they like at the café. Our village shall be famous for its pumpkin pies!"

The very next day Mrs. Bramble saw the gardener and arranged with him to supply her with pumpkins for as long as the season lasted, and as soon as the first batch of pies was ready for sale, she put a notice in her cottage window which said: "Try Our Famous Pumpkin Pies."

If they were not actually famous on that day, they very soon became so, for good news travels quickly. Before the end of that summer, the bus stopped specially outside the cottage so that the passengers could buy the pies before they went home. Mrs. Bramble grew busier and busier and her pumpkin pies became famous everywhere. No one ever discovered the secret of how they were made, and she went on baking and selling pies for the rest of her days.



Summer Necklaces

Happy Times for Busy Fingers—3

By Nina R. Jordan

Author of "American Dolls in Uniform," "The Home Toy Shop," etc.

Illustrated by the Author

Hasn't this dandelion stem necklace an easy-to-make look? It is easy, too, so easy that even a kindergarten child can make one. A long needle and coarse thread are all the tools you need. The stems are hollow, so the needle slips through quicker than a wink.

Summer necklaces can be made from oodles of things. In the small panel we suggest a few of them. You can make a daisy chain, or a string of sweet-scented clovers or some other pretty flower. Such a flower string may be made very long so that you can wind it several times around your neck.

A string of rose pods makes a handsome red necklace. Popcorn on a thread becomes a droll piece of jewelry, It is easy to sew together and the puffy white grains resemble cotton blossoms.

Squash and pumpkin seeds, watermelon and sunflower seeds—all are large enough to be easily handled for stringing. So are acorns, and grains of corn. Corn may need to be soaked for a few hours to soften it.

Wearing a necklace of leaves will make you feel like a jungle queen, so will a lei of marigolds or other bright posies. Those odd little wings from maple trees may also be worked up into fascinating necklaces.

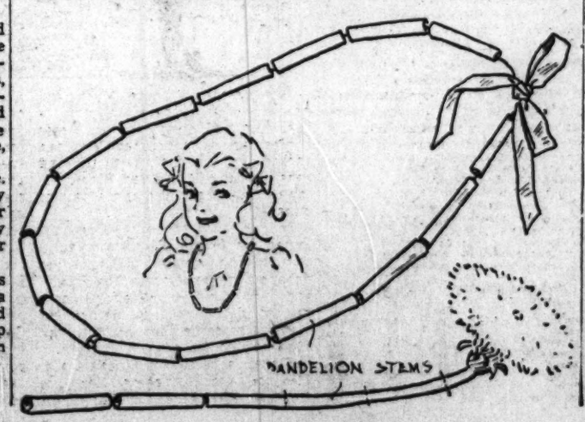
You can alternate your materials if you haven't enough of one kind. For instance, sew a rose pod, then five grains of puffed rice, then another rose pod, etc. Interesting designs may be made this way.

These are very fashionable and nothing is too odd to be used. We have seen necklaces made of dangling safety pins, paper clips, keys, picture hangers. Also of matchsticks, bone curtain rings and chicken bands. Some of these were colored with paints, airplane dope, nail lacquer or sealing wax.

Here is a stunt you may like. Wear a peanut necklace some day when you're going on a summer hike, Then when you feel hungry your lunch is at hand. In other words, you can eat your necklace.

Popcorn or peanut necklaces make fine, wacky favors for a party. One might add earrings and bracelets to match. Better keep this idea in mind for a Halloween party—it's fun.

(Watch for a story about making a tent for a game of Indians, on Monday after next.)



Jack Horner's Party

Here are the stories of four children who have pulled plums from Jack Horner's Pie. The story of Bruce Wagner, 13, of Oak Park, Ill., was crowded out today, but will be published next Monday:

Teddy Bear

I had a lovely Teddy. He had a lovely little brown coat which he wore when he went out for his walks. We went to watch the cows and horses. We saw the mother cow washing the baby calf. Then we went home. We had tea. Then we went to bed. We sang the hymn "Shepherd." We had our bed-time story then and went to sleep. Just before we went to sleep I said, "Good night, Teddy."

We got up next morning and we had brekky. Then we went up to bed. Then we went out for a walk. We put on Teddy's brown coat. Then we put on Teddy's red hat. We went out, then we came home and had tea. Then we went to bed. We sang "O Gentle Presence," then I said good night.

Valerie Hermanni, 7,
Dublin, Ireland

Joe-Joe's Parrot and Monkey

In the country of South America, a boy named Joe-Joe lived. Joe-Joe lived in a house. He liked the house but he did not like the snakes and other animals.

Joe-Joe had a pet monkey and a parrot. He liked the parrot best of all, because he could make a fine feather hat.

Some people think South America is cold, but it is hot on the equator. People are very brown there. It is like the beach but I think you would not want to wear a lot of clothes. You would want to wear a sun suit. You would wear sandals, too.

Well, going back to the monkey and parrot. They wanted to go some place, so they started to go into the jungle.

They wandered one way and then the other, then they looked around. What do you think they saw? An anaconda, a large South American serpent, in the water. They were so surprised they turned around and ran as fast as they could go. Never after that did they go into the jungle because they didn't want to see an anaconda.

Margaret Alice Finley, 8,
Ontario, California.

The Doll's First Ride

One day, when Nancy was playing in her yard, she noticed that one of her dolls was missing. "Oh dear, where could she be!" exclaimed Nancy. She was so sure she brought her out with the rest of her toys. She went back to the kitchen where mother was busy preparing dinner, and said, "Mommie, do you know what became of my favorite rag doll?" Her mother smiled at her and said, "Your brother Tommy just took her up to the playroom."

When Nancy went up to the playroom, there was Tommy's electric train going full force and the doll riding on the top of one of the cars. And there seemed to be a happy smile on her painted face, as if to tell Nancy that she was surely enjoying herself, this being her first train ride.

Roberta Goodman, 8
Hartford, Connecticut.

California Gold

"Gold! There's gold in California!" This statement was heard all over the United States. This message came to the Johnson family on one hot July afternoon in the year 1849.

Many years ago the Johnsons had come to the United States from England. They had bought a farm and hoped to have good crops but the soil was not rich so the crops had failed. The family consisted of Mr. Johnson, his wife, his son, Tommy who was 12 years old, and his daughter, Shirley, who was 10. Mr. Johnson was trying to think of a way to make money when he heard a knock on the door. It was his neighbor.

The neighbor said, "I just got a letter from my brother and he says there's gold in California."

"Gold!" Mr. Johnson stood up and faced the other man. "Gold in California?"

"That's right," replied his neighbor. About a week later the Johnsons were on their way to California. Several months later they were in the West.

Tommy exclaimed, "Father, all I see is grass and mountains." That was true for all they could see for miles and miles was grass, plains and mountains.

All of a sudden they heard Indians! The shooting began at once. Luckily when it was over nobody was hurt but arrows were sticking in Mrs. Johnson's new hat and arrows were sticking all over the wagon. Finally they came into what seemed to be a miners' town.

The Johnsons built a cabin right away and started digging for gold. They dug for three months but didn't find a single grain of gold. Mr. Johnson got discouraged but Shirley had an idea.

She said, "Since the food has to be brought such a long way, why don't we grow food and sell it to the miners? We could have a farm, as we did in Concord."

Everyone agreed so in a few months they had a good farm and were earning money.

Mr. Johnson said, "They were right about California having gold. Gold in the richness of the soil and climate for farming."

Margie Ziegler, 10,
Memphis, Tennessee.

Enlightened Views Necessary For Ruling of Alien Peoples

"The Six Pillars of Peace," outlined by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America through its Commission to Study the Bases of a Just and Durable Peace, are presented in a series of articles. Outstanding authorities are discussing each pillar in order. Today's article, fifth in the series, takes up the fourth pillar. The final article of conclusions is to be by the Rev. Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, Pastor of Riverside Church in New York City.

By Francis B. Sayre

Special Assistant to the Secretary of State, Former High Commissioner to the Philippines

For the building of the coming peace one of the fundamental issues will be the problem of foreign rule over alien peoples. Shall the postwar world in Asia and in Africa be based upon nineteenth century patterns or must we look for something different?

The answer is clear. We are coming to see that the only possible foundation upon which a peace that will last can be built is that of Christian brotherhood; and this is as applicable to alien peoples as to home folks. Brotherhood allows no room for the exploitation of one people by another for the sake of selfish gain; it is incompatible with racial or national intolerance.

Ultimate autonomy for every subject race is the goal. "It has been our purpose in the past—and will remain our purpose in the future," declared Secretary of State Cordell Hull, "to use the full measure of our influence to support attainment of freedom by all peoples who, by their acts, show themselves worthy of it and ready for it."

Solution Takes Time

Clearly the problem of alien rule allows of no easy and quick solution. The way of peace does not lie through the grant of immediate independence to every subject people. When the United States assumed the responsibility of sovereignty over the Filipino people in 1898 an overnight grant of freedom to them would not have advanced the cause of peace.

Our undertaking instead required the slow and arduous and baffling task of preparing the Filipino people for ultimate autonomy. For over 40 years Americans have labored at that task. In so far as we have succeeded, American ideals of liberty and democracy have gained a foothold in Asia and, we may hope, solid groundwork has been laid there for stability and peace in the years to come.

What are the concrete directions in which we must move in the coming peace treaty in dealing with the problem of alien rule?

In the first place, the twentieth century method of approach must be fundamentally different from that of the past. The goal must be not exploitation for another country's profit, but the preparation of an underprivileged people for self-development and self-rule.

This means a task infinitely more adventurous and more difficult than nineteenth century methods of imperialism. It means not how to extract natural wealth and trading profits from a backward people but how to build shoulder to shoulder with them schools and hospitals and roads and water systems, how to improve their public sanitation and to reduce their death rate, how to raise their general standard of living, and, above all, how to stimulate and inspire in them the ability and the desire to build for themselves.

Steps Toward Autonomy

In the second place, those undertaking the responsibility for alien rule in areas not yet ripe for self-government must work out with leaders of the subject race a forward-looking program, marking by definite steps the advance toward autonomy, and this program must be publicly declared.

Six Pillars of Peace

1. Political collaboration between the United Nations and ultimately all nations.
2. Collaboration on economic and financial matters of world-wide import.
3. Adaptation of the world's treaty structure to changing conditions.
4. Assurance, through international organization, of ultimate autonomy for subject peoples.
5. Control of armaments.
6. Establishment of the principle of the rights of peoples everywhere to intellectual and religious liberty.

This involves progressively handing over to the subject people the responsibilities of government in one field after another; for the difficult art of self-government can be learned in no other way except by trial and error, costly as that may be.

The acid test of sincerity will be the implementation of such declarations by concrete action, which cannot be too long delayed. The peace of the world depends upon this implementation.

In the third place, this progress toward autonomy must be subjected to international control, since the problem of alien rule is part of the problem of peace.

Varying Regulations

No single formula for international control can be worked out applicable to every area. Each presents a problem of its own. What we must achieve is an effective international control, exercised in such form as individual needs and conditions require.

In the fourth place, provision must be made at the coming peace conference for absolute equality of commercial opportunity in all areas subject to alien rule. Nondiscrimination with respect to tariffs and all trade barriers would mean in the subject areas of the world the removal of fundamental causes of conflict and warfare. It would be an immense step forward. Accompanying these provisions looking toward economic freedom steps should be taken to prevent economic strangleholds. Tariffs in subject areas must not be manipulated for the benefit of the ruling race. Neither must the winning of autonomy be frustrated by a growing economic dependence upon the ruling people.

In conclusion, we must not expect the problem of alien rule, which has torn the world for more than three centuries, to be mastered overnight. Neither will it be solved by mere machinery or organization. Doubtless the solution will come only gradually and almost imperceptibly as part of the incoming tide of new world brotherhood. "The world is growing ready again for adventure."

Two Women Heading West on Horseback

CHICAGO, June 14 (AP)—The old Overland Stage had one advantage over the cross-country trip two women, former war plant workers, are making—it was faster.

Astride horses, the two, May Rose Kurek, and Minnie Sperla, arrived in Chicago June 13 en route from Buffalo, N. Y., to California.

With 20 pounds of clothes, blankets, and a lunch, the two left Buffalo on horseback May 16. They expect to arrive in California in late September.

Their biggest problem so far during the trip has been finding oats for their horses.

"It's really a problem," said Miss Kurek, "because our horses King and Black Boy each needs three gallons daily."

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

United States

California

Bishop: Church Building, 8 p. m., June 24.
Dunsmuir: 8 p. m., June 22.
Lafayette (auspices First Church, Walnut Creek): Park Theater, 2:30 p. m., June 20.
Laguna Beach: Church Edifice, Legion and Glenneyre Streets, 3 p. m., June 26.
Los Angeles (auspices Thirty-second Church): Fifteenth Church of Christ, Scientist, 1800 South Gramercy Place, 8 p. m., June 24.
Mountain View: Church Edifice, View and Mercy Streets, 8 p. m., June 25.
Nevada City: Elementary School Auditorium, 8 p. m., June 24.
Salinas: Salinas Woman's Club, Lincoln Street, 3 p. m., June 20.
San Francisco (auspices Eighth Church): Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 450 O'Farrell Street, 8 p. m., June 21.
San Jose: Scottish Rite Temple, 8 p. m., June 21.
Vallejo: Golden State Hall, 436 Georgia Street, 8 p. m., June 22.

Connecticut

Bristol: Church Edifice, 81 High Street, 3 p. m. June 20. (Note change of hour.)

Delaware

Wilmington: Church Edifice, 1201 Van Buren Street, 8:15 p. m., June 25.

Idaho

Kellogg: Sunnyside School Auditorium, 101 West Riverside Avenue, 8 p. m., June 25.

Illinois

Benton: First Christian Church, 302 South Main Street, 8 p. m., June 22.
Hoopeston: Universalist Church, 8 p. m., June 24.
Morrison: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., June 20.

Iowa

Council Bluffs: Church Edifice, Washington Avenue at First Street, 8 p. m., June 20.

Massachusetts

Marshfield: Marshfield High School Auditorium, Main Street, 3:30 p. m., June 20, Route 3 A.

Montana

Helena: Consistory Temple, Shrine, 18 North Jackson, 8 p. m., June 24.

Nebraska

Fremont: City Auditorium, Ninth and Broad Streets, 3 p. m., June 20.
Omaha (Second Church): Church Edifice, Forty-first and Davenport, 8 p. m., June 22.
Scottsbluff: Congregational Church, Sixteenth and First Avenues, 8 p. m., June 22.

New York

Auburn: West High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., June 21.
East Aurora: East Aurora Theater, 3 p. m., June 20.
Long Beach: Junior-Senior High School, Lindell Boulevard and West Fulton Street, 8:30 p. m., June 24.
New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., June 21.

Ohio

Lorain: High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., June 20.
Wooster: High School Auditorium, Market and Bowman Streets, 3:30 p. m., June 20.

Oregon

Lakegrove: Lakegrove School Auditorium, Boone Ferry Road, 3 p. m., June 20.
Medford: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., June 21.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts: 10:45 p. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, on June 20; July 4, 18; Aug. 1, 15, 29.

Eastern States

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc, on June 20; July 4, 18; Aug. 1, 15, 29.
Atlanta—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc., on June 27, July 25, Aug. 22.

New York

Brooklyn—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on June 20, July 4 18.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on June 20; July 4, 18; Aug. 1, 15.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on June 20, Aug. 15.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on June 20, July 4, 18; Aug. 1, 15.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on June 20, July 4, 18; Aug. 1, 15, 29.
San Diego—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFMB, 1450kc, on June 27, July 25; Aug. 22.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1260kc, on July 4, Aug. 1.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 4 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on June 20; July 4, 18; Aug. 1, 15, 29.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07 mc., on June 27; July 11, 25; Aug. 8, 22.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 890kc, on June 20; July 18; Aug. 15.

CAMPS FOR BOYS

Camp SANGAMON for Boys 5-17
"The Camp With the Pioneer Spirit"
Campers take part in all farm activities: can vegetables, raise some of own potatoes, woodcraft: a-b-c-p, swimming, free riding, tennis, hiking in the Green Mts. 32nd year. $120 fee. Booklet. Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Smith Pittsford, Vt.

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

KOHAHNA for GIRLS
In the Northwoods on Lake Michigan
Strong outdoor living—Hours in the saddle and on the Trail—Farming, pioneering, reforestation. Land and Water sports—Skilled, sympathetic leadership. BOOKLET.
Director: MRS. MAUDE BEALS TURNER
Maple City, Michigan

NAWAKWA
POCONO PINES, PA. Girls 6 to 17
18th Season. Mountain Camp. On private lake; beach; cabins; boating, tennis, riding, arts and crafts. 7 projects; nature study. Campers escorted from N. Y. 4 weeks $84, 8 weeks $160. CHICKAGAMI for BOYS, opp. shore of lake. Booklet. (Room 354) G. V. Oelke, 11 W. 42nd St. LO. 5-1550

SEA PINES 37th Season. Four Age Groups. 100 acres on Cape Cod Bay. Sailing, riding, Music, art, dancing, dramatics. Foreign languages. Tutoring. Special Course for older girls. Separate unit for boys. Cooke House, Christian Science Sunday School nearby. Winter School. FAITH RICKFORD, Box J, East Brewster, Mass.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CAMPS

Bald Hill Farm
White Mountains, Conway, New Hampshire
Boys and Girls 5-12. July 3-Aug. 29.
Ideal vacation place for your child. Private home atmosphere, camp activity. Hiking, Swimming, Gardening, Nature Study. Limited enrollment. Full season $130.
Write Mrs. Marion Dickson Cavin, Dir.
Bald Hill Farm, Conway, N. H.
or tel. Boston representative—Kirkland 1212.

Pleasant Bay Camp
South Orleans on Cape Cod
salt water shore camp among pines for 30 boys and girls (6 to 14). Private beach. Activity groups according to age and interests. Learn to swim, row, SAIL daily on ideal Pleasant Bay. All sports including tennis. Victory garden, canning and hand-work. An informal vacation of fun, friendships and accomplishments. Reasonable tuition. Day campers also. For folder address Mrs. James Bartlett Melcher at camp.

Red Sox Trade Ken Chase to New York Giants for Outfielder Babe Barna

Boston Offense Should Improve in Near Future

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

With big Babe Barna a new arrival at Fenway Park and Bobby Doerr apparently out of his prolonged slump, the batting department of the Red Sox today made a more encouraging picture. The appearance of Barna, a giant switch hitter, was made possible this morning by the trading of Ken Chase, veteran southpaw pitcher, to the New York Giants. It was a straight swap, with no cash involved.

The disappearance of Chase was not unexpected, following his horrible exhibition yesterday in the first half of the double-header with Washington. Relieving Mike Ryba, the left-hander yielded five hits and 11 base on balls in four innings. He has the stuff, but probably never will learn to get it over the plate.

Big and Fast

Barna came to the Giants highly regarded as a distance hitter and speed boy on the bases. Despite his size, he can get around. However, he wore out his welcome at the Polo grounds this spring, unable to find the range of the short fences. What he can do here, aiming for the high barrier in left field, is problematical. But, at least, Cronin has everything to gain and nothing to lose by giving the big fellow a chance.

By coming back for a 7-0 victory in the second game yesterday, behind Tex Hughson, after losing the opening by a wild 16-5 tally, the Red Sox dug in at the head of the American League's second division, just 5½ games away from the still-leading Yankees. The locals today took a trip up to Gloucester for an exhibition with the Coast Guard.

Anyhow, it seemed good to see Doerr single off the wall and to the left field corner in the opener, double to left-center and homer into the screen in the nightcap. If he can keep going close to that pace in the heart of the batting order, the Sox are not long for the lower half of the race.

For Hughson, it was his sixth win and his second over the pennant-minded Senators. It also was his third shutout. He previously had blanked the Athletics and Indians. Yesterday only two men reached second base, one on an error, and none reached third. His yield was four hits.

Lake Forgotten

Dee Miles continues to look like a better ball player and lead-off man. He made three hits behind Hughson. Pete Fox, too, is playing grand ball. As an all-around performer, in the field and at bat, few right fielders have anything on Pete. By getting four out of eight in the twin bill, Skeeter Newsome lifted his batting average to a fine .323. He is making Eddie Lake the forgotten man of Fenway.

Incidentally, fans and critics alike are wondering why Joe Cronin let Ken Chase stay in there in the opener yesterday and carry on his horrible exhibition. Relieving Mike Ryba, the southpaw gave up five hits and 11 bases on balls in four innings. It looked as though the manager had simply taken the attitude: 'Stay in there and take it, and maybe you'll learn how to pitch." Chase is a good fellow and works as hard as anyone, yet you wonder what a man with his lack of direction is doing in the big leagues.

The Braves had a good week end, splitting a four-game series at Brooklyn. Every one of these contests, by the way, was decided by one run. One of them was Nate Andrews' fifth victory and another was Red Barrett's third. The Braves today are just 1½ games out of the first division of the National League, which is all right considering the slackening off of their pace in the West.

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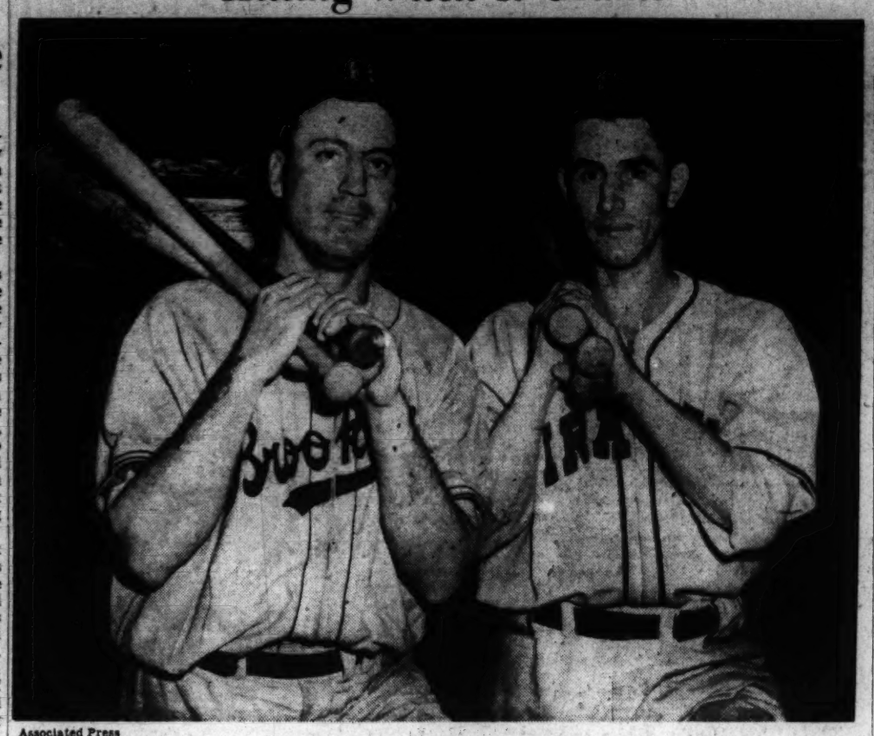
Briefs . . . The Red Sox tomorrow open a four-game Fenway series with Connie Mack's improved Athletics . . . Cronin helped balance the league by taking three out of five from the Senators here . . . Leon Culberson made his first appearance yesterday since May 31 . . . The Senators look strong at bat and they do a lot of running, but their pitching is unsound after Dutch Leonard takes his turn . . . However, you have to take your hat off to young Milo Candini, who beat Yank Terry in that 1-0 duel on Saturday.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Braves have a queer series with the Phillies . . . Tomorrow they have morning and afternoon games, on Wednesday they play under lights and on Thursday they play an afternoon double-header . . . The Braves are home for a series with the Giants on Thursday of this week, and Manager Casey Stengel will be on hand, although not in uniform . . . The Braves have signed Bill Brubeker, former Pittsburgh third baseman . . . But there is no hint yet what will be done with him . . . Tim Hall and family of the Sarasota Terrace Hotel sat besind the Red Sox dugout yesterday.

Hitting When It Counts



Associated Press

Leaders in Runs Batted In

Billy Herman, left, of the Brooklyn Dodgers and Vince Di Maggio of the Pittsburgh Pirates have a wide lead in the runs-batted-in department in the National League. As of today, Herman leads with 40 and Di Maggio is second with 37. Herman also has the most doubles to his credit, 18, while Di Maggio paces the league with seven home runs.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Lawson Little and Lloyd Mangrum win Inverness four-ball tourney with plus 14 score; Boston Braves defeat Chicago Cubs in second game of twin bill to break 12-game losing streak.

Three Years Ago

Luke Hamlin blanked Cincinnati Reds on two hits and Brooklyn led National League by single game

Five Years Ago

Philadelphia Athletics handed Vernon Kennedy of Detroit second straight defeat, 8 to 2.

Entry of Rice Is Awaited In 5000-Meter Run

NEW YORK, June 14 (AP)—Gunder Haegg's decision to try for the 5,000-meter title Sunday in the National A. A. U. track championships virtually sets up the first of his awaited duels with Greg Rice. Rice hasn't formally entered, but is expected to do so shortly.

Haegg is the world record holder at 5,000 meters, having been clocked in 13:58.2 at Gotenburg, Sweden, last September. Rice won the A. A. U. crown at the same distance a year ago in 14:39.7, with his closest rival yards behind.

If the Haegg-Rice duel comes up as expected, they probably will be opposed by a field which will include Midshipman Fredt Wilt, formerly of Indiana but now at Columbia University; Jerry Thompson of Texas, National Collegiate two-mile king, and various district champions.

In deciding to compete in the longer race, Haegg passed up the 1,500-meter event which is carded for Saturday and in which Gil Dodds, of Nebraska and Boston, will defend his title.

Harvard Skipper Wins Qualifying

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 14 (AP)—Commodore George O'Day skippered Harvard to victory yesterday in the second preliminary of the Inter-Collegiate Yacht Racing Association's McMillan Cup series.

Harvard clinched the two-day series with a score of 45¼ points, leading the other three qualifiers, Dartmouth, 40; Coast Guard, 38¼; and M. I. T., 36¼ for the finals to be conducted June 20 and 21 at Marblehead.

Navy and Haverford qualified at the first preliminary last week at Annapolis.

Eastern League

ALBANY, N. Y., June 14 (AP)—Eastern League standings:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Scranton	26	7	.788
Wilkes-Barre	22	13	.629
Elmira	21	14	.600
Binghamton	21	15	.571
Albany	18	16	.529
Hartford	18	22	.450
Springfield	10	28	.263
Utica	6	27	.182

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Partee	88	12	29	0	9	.330
Newsome	65	4	21	0	2	.323
Fox	164	23	45	1	13	.274
Conroy	11	1	3	0	0	.273
Doerr	185	15	48	2	29	.259
Culberson	64	9	16	1	5	.250
Lupien	188	15	44	2	14	.234
Lake	128	16	28	0	5	.218
Simmons	99	5	22	0	11	.214
Cronin	42	1	9	0	6	.214
Tabor	148	11	31	3	18	.209
Miles	79	7	16	0	8	.203
Lazer	68	6	13	0	5	.191
Peacock	74	4	13	0	4	.164

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Holmes	130	19	50	2	5	.314
Nieman	43	4	13	0	5	.302
McCarthy	165	16	49	1	16	.297
Workman	164	16	41	4	21	.250
Farrell	4	1	1	0	0	.250
Masi	53	6	13	1	6	.245
Klutts	55	5	13	0	4	.236
Burns	56	5	13	1	5	.232
Ross	113	14	25	2	11	.221
Ryan	94	9	20	1	5	.213
Joost	152	17	32	1	11	.211
Wietelmann	140	9	29	0	10	.207
Poland	56	4	7	0	4	.125
Cecconcello	13	0	0	0	0	.000
Geraghty	1	1	0	0	0	.000

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Cardinals Running First

Picking up half a game on the Dodgers by winning three out of four from the Pirates during the week, the Cardinals this morning were the best club in the National League. The standing said so and rival ball players have said so. The amazing speed of the Redbirds, which made itself apparent in the late stages of 1942 and through the World Series, is fact becoming too much for the Dodgers. The Cards, in fact, even win games on wild pitches.

Not only that, but Billy Southworth's charges are hitting. The week saw the Cardinals crowd the Dodgers for the team batting lead, which should be the signal for panic at Ebbets Field. If the Cards, with their speed and high class pitching, can keep pace with Brooklyn at the plate, this pennant race will be over by Sept. 1st.

Walker High

Although the league thinks that Stan Musial is the boy to succeed Ernie Lombardi in the No. 1 batting chair, Harry Walker at the moment is the one with the big stick at St. Louis. Harry this morning was 11 points up on Musial. The Cards also had Kurowski, O'Dea and Demaree over the .300 mark.

However, the Dodgers are holding on. The Brooks, apparently, are not yet ready to collapse, as a lot of people think they will. Manager Leo Durocher went back to work at shortstop during the week and immediately the club had a lift. It took three out of five from the tough Braves. Paul Waner is almost ready to go back to the outfield.

The battle in the heart of the National standing continues. The Reds and Phillies each won three, lost only one for the week. The Phils have the league-leading batter in Babe Dahlgren, who is now playing third base. The Reds piled up no less than 48 hits in their first three games with the Cubs over the week end. On Saturday, Eddie Miller came up with a five-for-five day. Bill McKechnie looks good for third place, unless the Dodgers slide past him.

Di Maggio Hitting

The Pirates ran into trouble in the form of those flying Cards, but not even the world champions could stop Vince Di Maggio. The center fielder and the last of the Di Maggio family in the big leagues was the home run leader early today with seven and had 37 runs batted in, just three short of Billy Herman's top figure.

The Cubs and Giants seem unable to do anything right. Carl Hubbell has won the only two games belonging to the Giants since May 30. The club is lower, even, than the Braves in team batting. It is minus a .300 hitter.

Top team for the week in the American League was St. Louis. The Browns won four out of five, all from the folding Indians. Vern Stephens is back, pounding the ball for Luke Sewell and scampering all over the left side of the infield. That boy is a great ball player, make no mistake about it. The Brownies early today were a mere game from the seventh-place Indians.

The Indians, meanwhile, are at the collapsing stage. Lou Boudreau used so many men on Saturday that he had to finish the game behind the plate, while Jim Bagby was at shortstop. The Tribe, remember, came East a short time ago in first place.

Five Straight

Winning weeks were also compiled by the Red Sox, Yankees, and Tigers. The Sox slowed the Senators, taking three out of five from Bluege. This enabled the Yanks to pick up a full game at the head of the race. The Yanks, too, have pushed to the front in team batting. Joe McCarthy always did have the league's best pitching. Johnny Lindell is swinging along merrily in the cleanup spot. Charley Keller leads with eight home runs. The Yanks put together five straight before stopped on Sunday by those pesky Athletics.

The Tigers saw young Dick Wakefield appear in the batting Big Six during the week. The boy must be all right. The A's are still first division and will be all the way if their pitching holds up. The middle of that A. L. race is a thriller. A short win streak can put you from sixth to second in a hurry.

Minor League Results

By the Associated Press

International League

Buffalo 4-3, Jersey City 3-0.
Rochester 8-3, Syracuse 1-1.
Newark 6-1, Toronto 0-5.
Montreal 10-6, Baltimore 9-7.

American Association

Minneapolis 5-7, Indianapolis 2-17.
Kansas City 3-3, Columbus 0-8.
Louisville 8-2, St. Paul 0-4.
Toledo 7-3, Milwaukee 2-15.

Pacific Coast League

San Diego 1-3, Sacramento 0-0.
Oakland 4-1, Hollywood 3-3.
Seattle 2-1, Portland 1-2.
Los Angeles 7-7, San Francisco 2-3.

Eastern League

Albany 2-0, Scranton 1-4.
Wilkes-Barre 8-4, Utica 7-3.
Binghamton 5-1, Hartford 4-2.
Elmira 2-5, Springfield 0-4.

Southern Association

Atlanta 3-2, New Orleans 0-1.
Memphis 14-8, Knoxville 7-8.
Nashville 5-4, Little Rock 1-7.
Chattanooga 6-3, Birmingham 0-2.

International League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Toronto	32	21	.603
Newark	26	20	.565
Montreal	27	23	.540
Baltimore	22	22	.500
Syracuse	21	21	.500
Rochester	20	24	.455
Buffalo	20	23	.444
Jersey City	19	31	.380

Shefield Sets One of Better Marks in Meet

EVANSTON, Ill., June 14 (AP)—Although three of four defending champions retained their titles in the National Collegiate track and field meet, it remained for a freshman—Fred Shefield of Utah—to produce one of the better marks.

The lanky westerner sailed over the 6 foot 8 inch level to win the high jump championship Saturday. This endeavor was several inches shy of the record, but it represented Shefield's best jump in his career and topped last year's winning leap by ¼ inch.

Dupre Fourth

Only other athlete to surpass a winning mark of last year was Broad Jumper Bill Christopher of Rice with a leap of 24 feet 7¼ inches. Dallas Dupre of Ohio State, who won in 1942 with 24 feet 2½ inches, was fourth this time.

Jack De Field of Minnesota repeated in the pole vault, duplicating his 1942 effort of 14 feet 1 inch.

Stiff cross winds cut down performances on the track. Hal Davis of California retained his 100 and 220-yard sprint titles and Cliff Bourland of U. C. L. A. repeated in the 440. But their times were from two to four seconds slower than those of last summer.

Double Victors

Bill Cummins of Rice, winner of both hurdle races, and Davis were the only "double" victors and shared individual honors with 20 points apiece. Nebraska's weightman, Howard Debus, was third with 19.

Represented by a foursome which scored in five of the 14 events, Southern California rolled up 46 points to win its ninth straight team title and its 12th in 23 years.

California was second with 39 points, Rice third with 36, followed by New York U. with 32, and Minnesota 31.

The 1943 champions:

Mile Run—Donald Burnham, Dartmouth, 4:19.1.
440-Yard Dash—Clifford Bourland, Southern California, 48.3s.
100-Yard Dash—Harold Davis, California, 10s.
Shotput—Elmer Aussieker, Missouri, 52ft. 3¾in.
Javelin—George Gast, Iowa State, 202ft. 1½in.
Broad Jump—William Christopher, Rice Institute, 24ft. 7¼in.
120-Yard High Hurdles—William Cummins, Rice Institute, 14.6s.
880-Yard Run—Joseph Nowicki, Fordham, 54.2s.
High Jump—Fred Shefield, Utah, 6ft. 8in.
Discus—Howard Debus, Nebraska, 144ft. 4¾in.
220-Yard Dash—Harold Davis, California, 21.4s.
Two-Mile Run—Jerry Thompson, Texas, 9:29.9.
220-Yard Low Hurdles—William Cummins, Rice Institute, 23.9s.
Pole Vault—Jack De Field, Minnesota, 14ft. 1in.

Red Dutton Sees Another Son Join Canadian Service

CALGARY, Alta. (CP)—Norman Dutton, a third son of Mervyn (Red) Dutton, Managing Director of the National Hockey League, has joined the Canadian Navy and starts training immediately.

Norm, who attended school in Eastern Canada and cut quite a figure in sports — particularly hockey—tried to get into active service a year ago but wasn't old enough.

The gamed Calgary star's two older sons served with the RCAF. Joe Dutton made 15 bomber flights over Germany but failed to return from the 16th. Alex Dutton was reported missing last spring while the National League playoffs were under way.

Ace Rookie —By Pap'

I'M A MISER
FLORES BEAT WASHINGTON IN 16 INNINGS AFTER DROPPING A TWO-HIT EFFORT TO BOSTON, 1-0
JESSE WON 14 GAMES FOR HOLLYWOOD LAST SEASON AFTER AN UNSUCCESSFUL TRIAL WITH THE CHICAGO CUBS
Jesse FLORES
—THE OLIVE-SKINNED MEXICAN ROOKIE OF THE ATHLETICS HAS BEEN ONE OF THE SEASON'S SURPRISE PACKAGES

The veteran Connie Mack appears to have come up with a real mound discovery in Jesse Flores, an olive-skinned Mexican rookie. In his first two pitching jobs, totaling 24 innings, Flores allowed only eight hits and a pair of runs.

In his 1943 debut, Flores allowed the Boston Red Sox exactly two hits in eight innings, yet dropped the decision to Tex Hughson, 1-0. In his second effort, Jesse had to go 16 innings before his teammates came through with the runs needed for his first victory.

Flores, a native of Guadalajara, Mexico, won 14 games for Los Angeles after the Chicago Cubs had given him a trial in the spring of 1942. A stocky right-hander, Jesse lost only five games in 1942 for the Angels, with whom he had spent the last four seasons. In grammar school, he was a track star and when he crashed into organized baseball in 1938, he spread-eagled the Arizona-Texas League with 24 victories against six defeats. He missed the Hall of Fame by the narrowest of margins in September, 1941, when he was pitching against Oakland. He had Oakland two down in the ninth inning when Marvin Gudat singled to center for the only hit. Jesse had fanned an even dozen of the Oaks.

Eastern Football Picture Calls for Use of Slide Rule

(This is another in a series of articles dealing with prospects for intercollegiate football next fall.)

NEW YORK (AP)—You can't get a clear picture of the 1943 eastern football situation unless you can work a slide rule numbered with multiple 4-F's and various Naval insignia such as V-12, plus a sparse combination of Army and Marine emblems.

Although the first blocking and tackling still is more than three months away the season already has developed more inconsistencies than a Hitler speech.

Harvard Dropped Out

To mention a few: Harvard has dropped the sport but Yale, a sister member of the Big Three, has arranged a 10-game program and is seeking two more opponents. Rutgers, which helped Princeton introduce the sport to the United States in 1869, is doubtful if it will have a team this season, but Tiger officials have just selected a new coach and are determined to go ahead.

Because a majority of the eastern schools are in densely populated areas, transportation problems shouldn't create the same havoc as in other districts, but the travel situation is one of the reasons Georgetown won't have a team for the first time in 45 years.

This is the area that houses the United States Military, Naval, and Coast Guard Academies and all three have announced that they will put teams on the field, although Coach Earl Blaik of West Point says that big, beefy teams are out and alert, swift machines averaging 175 pounds a man will be the new order.

Army-Navy Game

Not only will Army and Navy compete but there already is agitation that their annual collision, hidden in the Middies' tiny stadium last fall as a travel deterrent, be returned to Philadelphia this season.

Others who assert they will field teams include Columbia, Pittsburgh, Carnegie Tech, Cornell, Colgate, Brown, Holy Cross, Penn, Penn State, Connecticut, Trinity, Bowdoin, Dartmouth, and Maine.

Virtually all are planning to use sailors sent to them for special training, Princeton being fortunate in having its 1943 captain-elect, George Kinniry, housed on its own grounds as a Naval student.

Clark Shaughnessy is definite that Pittsburgh "is going to play. Who wins, nobody cares. Our job is making the boys physically fit." He expects 100 or so candidates for the team "and I don't care whether they've ever seen a football before or not."

On Doubtful List

Both Boston College and Fordham, who customarily open fall practice by studying itineraries to the various Bowl games, are on the doubtful list. The Eagles may content themselves with an informal brand of the sport but Fordham has not renewed the contract under which Earl Walsh labored a year ago and the Ram prospects are bleak although Charlie Pierce and Benny Babula of the 1942 club probably will be available.

Others on the doubtful list are Manhattan, Washington & Jefferson, Syracuse, Tufts, Boston University and Amherst. Boston College and Boston University have lost coaches to the services and replacements have not been announced.

A majority of these schools have been taken over in part by the Army for specialist courses, although Manhattan works under the additional handicap of not having classes for its freshmen until late September.

Duquesne Out

Among those who have dropped out for the duration are Duquesne, a potent force in eastern circles for almost a decade; Williams beaten only by Amherst last fall; Lafayette, Wesleyan, Vermont, and Massachusetts State.

As in other districts, intersectional struggles have been snipped from eastern programs, although such standouts as Army-Notre Dame and Navy-Notre Dame remain.

Columbia and Penn, however, didn't step out of the Ivy League when Harvard quit and created vacancies in both schedules. They simply agreed to a home-and-home series, the first game at Philadelphia on Oct. 2 and the second in New York on Oct. 23.

Fred Corcoran Says British Will Always Remember Hagen

NEW YORK, June 14 (AP)—Fred Corcoran is home on furlough from his duties as Director of Red Cross sports programs in England, his busy head jam-packed with memories of experiences, ideas for improving his service to service men, and stories of English experiences of famed American sports figures, such as Gene Sarazen and Bobby Jones and Walter Hagen.

Particularly Walter Hagen, as that gaudy individual had the knack of doing things and saying things that caught the fancy of the public and long will be remembered.

In fact, there wasn't room enough in Corcoran's head for all the Hagen yarns. Just before he left he had picked up a small golf magazine and stuffed it in the crown of his service cap, forgetting it until he arrived here.

Bizarre Champion

This magazine had a caricature of a grinning, carefree Hagen on the cover, with the notation: "The most bizarre champion the game has ever known."

The story inside, which does not necessarily mean it's an inside story, is titled: "Hagen finishes!" and deals more with his colorful cockiness than his well-known accomplishments.

It points out that Sir Walter was a colorful character, literally, from his first appearance at a major tournament. That was in 1912. The senior pro at the Rochester, N. Y., Golf Club discouraged the youthful Hagen from entering the American open, but that did not prevent Walter from showing up at the meet just to see what went on. He showed up in a pair of grey flannels, a striped silk shirt, a gaudy bandana tied cowboy fashion around his neck, and a vividly checkered cap.

His triumphs, both sartorial and in golf, came later, and stories of his unbounded confidence, not to mention his escapades, are told and retold in England and Scotland.

Got His 67

There is the time, for instance, when he went to the first tee for his final round to win his last British open championship at Muirfield and remarked casually: "How about a 67?" A 67 it was, smashing the course record and setting a new low for a round in the event.

It was quite customary for him to enter a locker room before a tournament, gaze about confidently, and remark: "Well, who's going to finish second?"

He was always ready to take a chance. That is, his motto was "Never play a shot safe. When your opponent is in trouble, go for everything." At St. Annes, in 1926, coming up to the last green he had one more shot to play to tie Bobby Jones. He played a full mashie in the desperate chance of holing out. He meant to be in the hole or past it.

He over-ran the cup, went in a bunkers and took two to get out. If he had played it safe he would have finished as the first pro, as Jones won. Asked why he had taken the chance, he said philosophically:

Wanted to Be First

"I wanted to be first or nowhere . . . to be second and leading professional cut no ice with me."

He had that sense of the dramatic that real artists possess, as demonstrated at Hoylake when he holed a three-yarder to win by a stroke from Ernest Whitcombe. As the putt dropped he tossed his putter high into the air, stepped back with arms folded and boldly surveyed the crowd.

They speak of Bobby Jones reverently over there. Full-length paintings of him grace many a clubhouse. But when they sit around to swap yarns, the name Hagen predominates. There never was another quite like him.

Martin to Sign With the Braves

Ray Martin, Norwood High School senior who pitched and batted Norwood to the seastern Massachusetts baseball championship, has agreed to sign with the Boston Braves, Secretary John Quinn said today.

Martin will probably sign after he pitches for Norwood this week in the State championship final. Last Saturday he allowed four hits in beating Arlington 4-1, and his double in the third inning knocked in Norwood's first two runs. Six other clubs besides the Braves were also interested in the young man.

Another Record

NASHUA, N. H., June 14 (AP)—Nashua High School won the State football championship last fall and the team set up another record today as John McDermott, a guard, became the 11th man on the squad to enter the armed services.

All of last year's first team are now in the Army, Navy, or marines.

Dartmouth Names Earl Brown To Succeed Tuss McLaughry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., June 14—Dartmouth's new head football coach for the 1943 season will be Earl M. Brown, Harvard end coach, it has been announced by William H. McCarter, Director of Athletics at Dartmouth. The Big Green's new gridiron leader will also take over the vacant post of varsity basketball coach.

Selection of Brown from a sizable list of candidates fills the football vacancy created here when Coach "Tuss" McLaughry enlisted in the Marine Corps with the rank of major and assumed charge of physical training at the large Parris Island base. It also fills the basketball vacancy left by Coach Ossie Cowles, who became a senior lieutenant in the Naval Reserve this spring.

No announcement was made concerning the staff which will assist Brown, who is scheduled to come to Hanover for a conference with McCarter early this week. Selection of his aides will probably be settled then. With the exception of John Dell Isola, line coach, the whole of last fall's seven-man staff is in service or awaiting call.

Coach Brown first came into the gridiron limelight at Norte Dame, where he starred in both football and basketball for three seasons before graduating in 1939. He played end with the All-Star team in Chicago in 1939 and in that year began the three-year job of end coach at Brown, the first two seasons under McLaughry. At Brown he also handled freshman basketball and supervised tennis. For two years, from 1939 to 1941, he played professional basketball. Last year he moved to Harvard as football end coach and head coach of varsity basketball.

Left without an intercollegiate coaching job when Harvard dropped its regular sports program for the duration, Earl will find a fairly optimistic football situation awaiting him at Dartmouth, where the largest Navy V-12 Unit in the country begins on July 1. From this unit of 2,000 men, including 660 Marines, and from the dwindling ranks of civilian students, it is expected that Dartmouth will field a capable eleven this fall.

Seven lettermen and 11 other promising members of the Indians' 1942 squad are among the Naval and Marine reservists ordered to Dartmouth for the July term, and other material is anticipated among the trainees being transferred here from non-Navy colleges. Dartmouth's prospects are almost entirely dependent on the availability of Naval and Marine students, but present plans call for full-fledged participation by V-12 men so long as their studies and general training do not suffer.

The Big Green's 1943 schedule at present includes Holy Cross, Pennsylvania, Yale, Cornell, Columbia, and Princeton, cancellations having been received from Harvard, Amherst, and Hampden-Sydney. There is a possibility that a major contest, probably with Colgate, will be inserted between the Holy Cross and Penn games to fill the Amherst spot, but the other two open dates are likely to remain vacant since they come during the exam period and term recess in October.

Brown is a native of Benton Harbor, Mich., and was a four-sport athlete at the high school there. He is married and has two small children.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	GB
St. Louis	29	15	.659	
Brooklyn	31	19	.620	1
Cincinnati	24	20	.545	5
Pittsburgh	23	22	.511	6½
Philadelphia	21	23	.477	8
Boston	19	21	.475	8
New York	17	30	.362	13½
Chicago	16	30	.348	15

Results June 13

Boston 4, Brooklyn 3.
Brooklyn 3, Boston 2.
Cincinnati 10, Chicago 6.
Chicago 4, Cincinnati 1.
New York 6, Philadelphia 2.
Philadelphia 6, New York 3.
Pittsburgh 10, St. Louis 3.
Pittsburgh 4, St. Louis 4. (12 inns., tie.)

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	GB
New York	26	17	.605	
Washington	26	21	.553	2
Detroit	23	21	.523	3½
Philadelphia	24	24	.500	4½
Boston	23	25	.479	5½
Chicago	19	21	.475	5½
Cleveland	21	26	.447	7
St. Louis	17	24	.415	8

Results June 13

Washington 16, Boston 5.
Boston 7, Washington 0.
St. Louis 3, Cleveland 1.
Cleveland 2, St. Louis 1. (10 inns.)
Detroit 6, Chicago 4.
Detroit 3, Chicago 2.
Philadelphia 5, New York 3.
Philadelphia 3, New York 2.

BASEBALL
TOMORROW Fenway Park 1st Game 1:30 TWO GAMES
RED SOX vs. PHILADELPHIA
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Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.) 1,500,000
Previous day's sales 419,260
1943 vol. to date 159,067,598
1942 vol. to date 48,049,243

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Saturday	51.2	Prev. day	51.2
Mo. ago	50.1	Yr. ago	35.6
1943 high	52.2	1943 low	41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	3	62	61½	61½	— ½
Acme St (3)	1	52½	52½	52½	+ ½
Adams Exp (.15g)	*5	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
Adams-Mills ½g	2	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
Addressograph (1)	10	20	19½	19½	—1¼
Air Reduction (2a)	7	47⅜	46½	46½	—1¼
Alaska Juneau	27	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Allegheny Corp	95	2¼	2	2	— ⅛
Allegheny pf xw	16	19⅜	18¼	18¼	—1⅜
Allegh pf $30xw	34	19⅞	18¼	18½	— ⅝
Allegheny pr pf	3	33½	33¼	33¼	— ¼
Allegh Lud S .70g	43	27⅞	26¾	27¼	+ ⅛
Allen Indust ¾a	4	16⅞	10½	10½	— ⅛
Allied Ch&Dye (4)	4	157	156	156	—1
Allied Kid (1)	3	14	14	14	
Allied Mills (1½g)	3	22½	22¼	22½	— ¼
Allied Stvs (.45g)	35	13	12	12½	—1½
Allis-Ch Mfg ½a	25	37⅞	36⅞	37⅛	— ⅛
Alpha P Cem (½g)	2	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
Amal Leather	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Amal Lth pf 1½dc	1	24	23½	23½	— ½
Amerada Pet (2)	5	84	83	83	—1
Am Ag Chem 1.20	*5	29⅛	28½	28⅜	— ⅛
Am Airlines 1½a	7	68½	67	67	—1½
Am Bank Note .40g	5	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
Am Bosch (¼e)	7	8⅝	8⅜	8½	— ⅛
Am Brake Sh .65g	15	39½	38⅛	38⅛	—1½
Am Br S pf 5¼	10	132¼	132¼	132¼	+ ¼
Am Cable & Rad	43	7⅜	6⅞	6¾	— ½
Am Can (3)	7	85⅜	84¾	84¾	— ⅜
Am Can pf (7)	10	179½	179½	179½	—1
Am Car&Fdry (2g)	49	42½	39⅜	40½	—2¼
Am C&Fdry pf (9g)	9	79	78	78	— ½
Am Ch & Cable 1g	9	23⅛	23	23	— ⅛
Am Ch&Chi pf 5	20	113½	113½	113½	+ ½
Am Chicle (4e)	10	109½	109½	109½	
Am Colortype .30g	3	10½	10	10	— ⅛
Am Cryo Sug (½g)	6	16½	16	16⅛	— ⅛
Am C S 6%pfb	10	103¼	103¼	103¼	
Am Distill	7	28½	28¼	28½	— ⅛
Am Encaus Tiling	15	4	3½	3½	— ⅛
Am Export L (1g)	2	26½	26½	26½	— ⅛
Am & For Pow	114	7¾	6⅞	6¾	— ⅞
Am F P $6 1.65h	6	77	77	77	+1½
Am&FP $7 1.92h	4	87	87	87	+1¼
Am & F P 2nf	134	25⅛	23	23¼	—1½
Am-Haw SS 1½g	*3	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
Am Hide & Lea	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
Am Home Pr 2.40	5	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	— ⅛
Am Ice	6	4¼	4	4¼	— ⅛
Am Ice pf (1½nf)	1	51½	51½	51½	+1
Am Internat ¼ae	24	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
Am Invest III .30g	22	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Am Locomotive	55	15½	15	15	— ⅛
Am Loco pf 5½x	1	103½	103½	103½	—1¼
Am M&Fdy (.40g)	2	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
Am M & Met 1½g	1	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
Am Metal (1)	6	24	23½	24	— ¾
Am News 1.80	*3	30	31½	31½	— ¼
Am Pow & Lt	61	3	2⅞	3	
Am P & L $6 pf	12	30⅝	29⅞	29⅞	— ¾
Am P & L $5 pf	25	28	27	27¼	— ¾
Am Rad & St .30g	153	11⅛	10½	10⅞	— ⅛
Am Roll Mill .40g	36	14⅜	14	14	— ⅛
Am Rlt pf 4½	*190	64¼	63¼	63¼	— ⅛
Am Saf Raz ½g	1	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
Am Seating (1e)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
Am Ship Bld 2g	60	30	30	30	— ⅛
Am Smelt & R (2)	14	41⅛	40½	40⅝	— ⅛
Am Sm&R pf 7	20	149½	149½	149½	— ¼
Am Sti Fdrs (1e)	13	26¾	26¼	26½	— ⅛
Am Stores (¾ag)	2	15	14¾	14¾	
Am Stove (.60g)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
Am Sug Ref 1½ag	3	30	30	30	— ⅛
Am Sug pf (7)	2	110	110	110	+ ½
Am Sum Tob ½g	1	27½	27½	27½	—1¾
Am Tel & Tel (9)	*9	153⅞	150¾	153½	— ½
Am Tobacco (3a)	2	59½	58⅞	59½	— ¼
Am Tob B (3a)	6	61¼	60¼	60¼	— ⅝
Am Tob pf (6)	20	141	141	141	— ¼
Am Type Fdrs ½g	14	11⅛	10⅝	10⅞	— ¼
Am Viscose (1g)	16	43¾	43½	43½	— ¼
Am Wat Wks	78	7½	6¾	7⅛	— ⅛
Am Woolen	6	7½	7⅛	7½	
Am Woolen pf (2h)	2	70	70	70	—1½
Am Zinc L & S	11	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Anaconda 1g	87	27⅝	27	27½	— ⅛
Anchor H Gl .30g	8	22⅛	21½	21½	— ⅜
Andes Cop (½g)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
Anac W&C 1¼a	*190	26¾	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
Arch-Dan-M (1g)	1	42	42	42	— ½
Armour Del pf (7)	2	109½	109½	109½	
Arm Ill	38	5⅛	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Arm Ill pr pf	9	60½	59	59	—1⅞
Armstrong Ck ½g	3	40	39	39	— ¾
Arnold Const (½)	1	9½	9½	9½	
Artloom Corp .20g	2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
Assd Dry Gds ½ag	20	13¼	12¼	12⅜	—1
Assd DG 1pf 6	*130	91¼	90⅜	90⅜	+ ⅛
Assoc Inv pf 5	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	+ ¼
Atch T & S F 3g	71	56	53½	53⅞	—1⅝
Atch T & S F pf 5	3	84¼	84	84	—1
Atl Coa Line 1½g	15	33¼	32	32¼	—1½
Atl G&W Ind (3e)	3	29	28	28	—1
Au Refining .30g	9	25¾	25¼	25¼	— ¼
Atlas Corp ¼ag	21	12⅜	12	12	— ½
Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	55	55	55	+ ¼
Atlas Pow 1½g	*50	61¾	61¾	61¾	—1
Atlas Tack .45g	1	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
Austin Nichols		4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Aunt Nich pr A	*10	51	51	51	— ⅛
Aviation Corp .10g	145	5¼	5	5	— ¼
Baldwin Loco (3½g)	*62	18⅛	16⅞	17⅜	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio	64	6⅜	7⅜	8	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	38	12½	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
Bangor & Ar	2	10¼	9¾	9¾	— ½
Bangor&A pf 5½	50	50½	50⅜	50⅜	— ⅛
Barber Asph	21	20¼	19⅛	19⅜	— ½
Barker Bros	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
Barnsdall Oil .60	14	17½	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
Bath Iron Wks 2g	11	20¼	19¼	19⅜	— ½
Bayuk Cigar 1½g	1	27	27	27	— ⅛
Beatrice Crm 1a	6	30¼	30	30	— ½
Bell Aire (1g)	*9	17⅛	16¼	16⅜	— ⅛
Bending-Hem .80	2	11	11	11	
Bendix Aviat 1¼g	13	37	36½	36¾	— ⅛
Ben I La pr pf 2½	*2	56	56	56	+1
Best & Co 1.60a	5	33½	33	33	—1
Best Foods (.60)	17	15¼	14½	14½	— ⅛
Beth Steel (5g)	76	63¼	62¼	62½	—1¾
Beth Steel pf (7)	4	117½	117½	117½	— ⅜
Bigelow-Sanf (1g)	5	35¼	34¼	34¼	—1½
Black & Dck 1.60	2	18⅞	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
Blaw-Knox .20g	113	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	
Bliemdale .40g	*8	14½	14	14	— ⅛
Bon Ami B 2½	4	48¼	48¼	48½	+ ¼
Boeing Airp 1g	23	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
Bohn Al&Brass 2	*5	53¾	53	53	— ½
Bond Strs 1.60	4	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
Borden Co (.60g)	3	27⅛	27	27	— ⅜
Borg-Warner 1.60	29	35¾	34½	34¾	
Boston & Maine	12	4¾	4½	4½	— ⅛
Bower Roll B 1g	2	35½	35	35	— ½
Bridgeport Br ½g	8	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	22	30⅛	28¼	28¾	—1⅜
Briggs & Stret 3	1	42½	42½	42½	+ ⅛
Bklyn-Man Tr	8	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Bklyn & Q Trans	2	A	A	A	
Bklyn Un Gas ¼ag	12	17	15⅞	16¼	— ⅛
Brown Shoe (2)	2	42	41½	41½	
Bruns-Balke (½g)	4	18½	18¼	18¼	— ¼
Bucyrus-Erie (¼g)	*17	9½	8¾	9	— ⅛
Budd Mfg	27	8¼	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	*150	109¼	107	107	— ½
Budd Wheel ¼g	14	9⅜	9	9	— ⅛
Buffalo Forg .90g	1	17½	17½	17½	— ¼
Bullard Co (1g)	3	21½	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
Bulova Watch (2)	4	33¼	33	33	—1
Burling Mills .70g	14	30¾	29½	29½	— ⅜
Burr Add M .60	21	14⅞	14	14⅛	— ⅛
Bush Term .20g	22	5¼	5	5¼	— ¼
Bush TBadf1¼dc	*20	39¼	39¼	39¼	
Butler Bros .30a	13	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Butler Bros pf1½g	3	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
Butte C&Z ¼ag	13	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
Byers (AM) Co	21	17	16	16⅜	—1
Byers pf 7.20x	*6	77½	76½	76½	—1
Byron Jack ½g	2	23	22¼	22¼	—1½
Calif Pack 1½g	4	27	26¾	26¾	— ¼
Callahan Z-Land	3	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Calumet & H .45g	28	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Campbell Wyn ½ag	2	18	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅜
Can D G Ale .60	3	21¼	20½	20½	—1¼
Can Sou Ry (3)	*70	35¾	35¾	35¾	
Canad Pacific	62	10⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅜
Capital Adm A	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Cap Adm pf 3	*170	45½	45	45½	— ¼
Care C & D (3)	*80	95¾	94⅜	94⅜	— ⅜
Carpenter Stl 1½ag	3	28½	27¾	28¼	— ¼
Carriers & Gen .20	7	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Case (JI) Co (3ag)	4	121	120½	120¾	— ¼
Caterpil Trac (2)	13	48⅜	48¼	48¼	— ¼
Celanese Cp (1g)	22	39⅝	38⅞	39⅛	— ⅜
Celanese 7 pf $	*20	104	104	104	
Celotex Corp ⅛	11	14	13½	13½	— ½
Celotex pf (5)	*41	91¾	91¾	91¾	+ ¼
Cent Aguirre 1½g	11	23⅜	22½	22¾	— ¼
Cent Found .10e	16	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Cent RR N ..	20	16½	14½	14¾	—1¾
Cent Vio Sup 20ag	2	23	22¾	22¾	— ⅞
Cerro de Pas (4)	3	37¼	37	37	—1
Certain-teed Prod	12	6¾	6½	6½	
Cer-teed 6 pf	*1110	56	53	54	—2½
Chain Belt (½ag)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅜
Champ Pap&F ⅛ag	2	21⅜	21½	21⅜	— ⅜
Champ P&F pfb	*2	105½	105½	105½	— ½
Checker Cab	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	—1¼
Ches & Ohio (3)	24	43⅞	43	43	— ¾
Ches & Ohio pf 4	1	100¾	100¾	100¾	+1
Chi&E Ill A 1.50g	2	14	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
Chi&E Ill A 1.50g	2	14	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
Chi Gt West	16	5¾	5½	5¼	— ½
Chi Gt W pf 1¾dc	42	21¼	20½	20⅞	— ⅜
Chi Mail Or ⅛ae	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	2	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
Chi PT grpf2½g	100	52½	52½	52½	—1⅞
Chi Pn T Co pf 3	2	41	41	41	— ¼
Chi R Is & Pac	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
Chi RI&Pac 6 pf	8	2	2	2	
Chi RI&Pac 7 pf	6	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	14½	14½	14½	— ⅜
Chickasha C Oil 1	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
Chrysler Co (1½ag)	21	80	78¾	79½	— ¾
City Ice& F 1.20	*3	14	13¾	14	— ⅛
City Invest	10	49	49	49	
City Stores	10	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
Clev Graph Br ½ag	3	35⅞	35¼	35¼	— ⅛
Climax Mol 1.20a	4	44	43½	43¾	—1
Clett Peabody 1e	13	36½	36	36⅛	
Coca-Cola A (3)	*160	64¼	64	64	+ ¼
Colgate-Palm-P ½	16	21	20½	20½	— ⅜
Colo-P-P pf4¼	10	106¼	106¼	106½	
Collins & Aik	13	26½	25¾	26	— ¾
Col & South	*300	10⅞	10¼	10½	— ⅜
Col & South 1pf	*810	10⅝	10	10¼	— ½
Col Fuel & Ir ½a	3	17⅜	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
Col Broadc A .60g	4	22½	22¼	22¼	— ½
Col G & El	156	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	— ¼
Col G&E 6 pf b	3	70½	6½	6½	—3
Col G&E 5 pf $	*80	63	63	63	
Colum Pict ½ae	7	17⅞	17	17	— ¼
Colum Carbon (4)	2	91½	51½	91½	+1
Coml Credit (3)	6	40	39¼	39¼	— ¾
Coml Invest Tr 3	4	41¾	40¾	40¾	—¼
Coml Solvents .30g	38	13⅞	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Comwlth & South	35	1⅛	1⅛	⅞	— ⅛
Com & Sc pf 3k	43	60⅜	58⅜	59	+ ½
Comwlth Ed .70g	16	24⅛	23¾	23⅞	— ⅛
Conde Nast ½ag	*5	10	9¾	9¾	— ¼
Congol-Nairn (1)	5	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
Consol Cigar 1½a	2	20¾	20½	20½	— ¼
Con Gig pr pf6½g	*10	105¼	105¼	105¼	+ ¼
Cons Copper	37	5⅛	5	5	— ¼
Cons Edison 1.60	46	20½	19¾	19¾	— ⅜
Cons Edison pf 5	7	98¼	98	98¼	+ ½
Cons Film Ind	8	3⅛	3	3	
Cons Film pf (½dc)	3	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	— ½
Cons Laundries	3	4	4	4	
Cons Vultee ½ag	43	16⅜	16	16¼	— ⅜
Cons Vultee pf 1¼	2	24	24	24	
Cons R R Cuba pf	8	11⅜	10½	10⅝	— ⅞
Consol'n Coal	9	14½	14⅛	14½	— ¾
Cons' C pf 2½ new	2	38	37	37	
Cons Pr pf 4½	*40	98	98	98	— ¾
Container Cp ½ag	2	22⅞	22½	22½	— ⅜
Cont Bak ½ag	20	10⅛	9½	9⅝	— ½
Cont Can (½ag)	8	35½	34⅜	34⅜	— ⅞
Cont Dia Fib .45g	2	14⅜	13¾	13¾	— ¼
Cont Ins 1.60a	2	47½	47½	47½	— ¼
Cont Motors .30g	32	6½	6⅛	6¼	— ¼
Cont Oil Del (1)	21	34¾	34⅜	34⅜	+1
Cont Steel (1g)	*6	24½	24¼	24¼	+ ½
Copperweld Stl .80	4	13¼	13	13	— ¼
Corn Exch 2.40	10	44½	44½	44½	
Corn Products 2.60	27	57¼	56½	56¾	—1⅛
Corn Prod pf 7	1	179	179	179	
Coty Inc (.15g)	9	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
Coty Internatl	9	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Crane Co (1e)	46	21⅞	20½	20⅝	—
Crane Co cv pf 5	3	104½	103½	103½	—1¼
Crosley Cp (½ae)	7	21	20¾	20¾	— ⅜
Crow Ck & S ½ae	11	29½	28½	28½	—1
Crown Zeller (1)	11	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅜
Crown Zel pf 5	3	94	94	94	+ ¼
Crucible Steel 2e	14	34¼	33¾	34	— ⅜
Crucible Stl pf 5	6	79	78	78	— ¾
Cuba RR pf	20	20½	20½	20½	— ¼
Cuban-Am Sug ¾ae	51	14	12⅝	13¼	— ⅞
Cudahy Pack	11	20¼	19¼	19¾	— ⅜
Cuneo Press 1½g	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
Curtis Publishing	112	6	5	5⅜	— ⅜
Curtis Pub pf	50	74½	74	74½	+ ½
Curt P pr pf 1¾dc	3	34¾	34½	34½	— ¾
Curtiss-Wright 1e	101	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
Curtis-Wr A (1g)	7	23	22½	22½	—1
Cutler-Hammer ½ag	8	22¼	21	21	— ¾
Davega Str (.30g)	4	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Davison Chem (1g)	17	17¼	15⅞	16⅛	—1⅜
Decca Records (1)	*7	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅜
Deere & Co 1.35e	41	40	38½	38½	— ⅞
Deere & Co pf 1.40	1	34	34	34	+ ½
Del & Hudson	30	14¾	14¼	14¼	— ½
Del Lack & West	71	9¼	8	8½	— ½
Den & R G W pf	7	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
Detroit Edison .60a	25	19¼	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
Devoe & R A 1	*230	28¾	26¾	26¾	—2½
Diam Match 1¼	55	31½	31	31	— ½
Diam Match pf 1½	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	— ½
Diam T Motor ½ag	4	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅞
Dist Corp-S h2.22	5	28	27¾	27⅝	— ⅞
Dixie Cup ¼ag	2	14⅛	14⅛	14½	— ⅜
Dixie C A 2½	*1	42½	42⅜	42⅜	— ⅛
Doehler Die C ⅜ag	*3	31¼	31	31	— ¼
Dome Mines hl.20g	7	20¾	19⅝	19⅝	—1⅛
Douglas Aire 5e	2	68	67¼	67¼	— ¾
Dow Chem (3)	2	148	146	146	—4
Dresser Mfg 1g	7	32⅞	31¼	31¾	— ½
Dunhill Int	10	8¼	8	8⅛	— ⅛
Duplan Corp (.30g)	3	13¼	12¾	13	
du Pont de N (2g)	7	153¾	153	153	
Eastern Air L	4	38½	37¼	37¼	—1¼
Eastern Roll Mill	6	7⅞	7¼	7¾	— ¼
Eastman Kodak 5	3	163	160	160	—5½
Eaton Mfg (3)	2	40⅞	40¾	40⅞	+ ⅛
Edison'Br Strs .80	2	16½	16½	16½	
El & Mus Ind .06e	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
El Auto-Lite 1g	8	37⅞	37½	37½	— ⅛
Elec Boat (½ag)	22	11½	10⅞	10⅞	— ¾
El Paso N G 2.40	*1	*30	30	3	— ½
El Pr & Lt $6 pf	4	57¾	56	56	—1½
El Pr & Lt $7 pf	8	64	62	62	—2
El Storage Bat 2	3	40	40	40	+ ¼
Endicott-Jh pf 5	13	115	115	115	+2
Eng Pub Service	75	6⅞	5⅞	6½	+ ½
Eng PS $5 pf 5	30	77½	77½	77½	— ½
Eng PS $6 pf 6	40	87	84	85	—2
Equit Off Bldg	5	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
Erie RR (½ag)	18	13⅜	13	13⅛	— ⅛
Erie RR cl (½g)	81	13½	12½	12¾	— ¾
Erie RR pf A (5)	6	49¼	48¾	48¾	— ½
Eureka V Cl ¼ag	12	9¼	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Evans Products	17	12½	11¾	12⅛	— ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	6	26⅛	25¾	25¾	— ¼
Exchange Buffet	1	2½	2½	2½	
Fairbanks Morse 1	1	39	39	39	
Fajardo Sugar 2	9	26¾	26¼	26½	— ¼
Fed Lt & Tr (¾g)	*5	16	15⅜	15	—1¼
Fed Mogul (1)	3	16½	16	16	
Fed Mot Tr .20g	6	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Fed D Strs 1.40a	7	23¼	23	23¼	+ ⅛
Fed D St pf 4½	*140	92	91½	91½	
Ferro Enamel	4	7½	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	2	49	49	49	
Firestone T&R ¾ag	8	36⅞	36¾	36¾	— ¼
First N Strs 2½	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	— ¼
Flintkote (½ag)	12	20½	19¾	19⅞	—1⅛
Follansbee Steel	6	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅜
Follansbee S pf	10	44	44	44	—1
Food Fair Strs (1)	4	13¼	12½	12½	— ¼
Food Mach (.70g)	*3	47	47	47	+ ⅜
Foster Wheeler	6	17	16½	16½	— ¾
Foster Wh pf 7	50	131¼	131¼	131¼	+ ½
Francisco Sugar	11	11⅞	10½	10½	—1½
Freeport Sulph 2	3	36¼	36	36	— ½
Fruehauf Tr 1.40	2	30	29¾	29¾	— ¾
Fruehauf pf 5	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	+ ¼
Gabriel Co (.20g)	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Gair (Robt) ¼ae	26	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ¼
Gair (R) pf 1.20	2	17⅞	15½	13½	— ⅜
Gamewell Co 1g	*100	24½	24	24	— ½
Gar Wood Ind ¼ae	16	6¼	5¼	5¾	— ¼
Gar Wind pf (½)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Gaylord Cont 2½g	3	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	
Gaylord C pf 2¾	50	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	— ⅛
Gen Am Inv .40e	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Gen Am Trans (1g)	10	48¼	47¾	47¾	— ⅞
Gen Baking .30g	8	8½	8⅜	8½	— ⅛
Gen Bronze	21	8¾	8	8¼	— ¼
Gen Cable	17	7¼	6½	6⅞	— ¼
Gen Cable A	2	16	16	16	—1
Gen Cab pf5½x	*110	92	91¼	91¼	—1¼
Gen Cigar pf 7	*1	0	140	140	140
Gen Elec (1.40)	65	38¾	37¾	38	— ¾
Gen Foods .80a	18	45	43¾	43¾	— ⅛
Gen Fds pf 4½	*130	116¼	115	115	—1¼
Gen G & El A	54	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
Gen G&El cv pf	10	98	98	98	—2
Gen Mills 5pf 5	10	130	130	130	— ¼
Gen Motors (1g)	54	5	53⅛	54⅛	— ⅜
Gen Motors pf 5	1	130¼	130¼	130¼	— ⅝
Gen O Adv	11	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Gen O Adv A 3e	3	26½	26½	26½	+ ½
Gen Prec Eq (1½g)	9	22¾	21½	21½	—1¾
Gen Print Ink .20g	8	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
Gen Pub Service	3	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Gen Ry Signal ½g	18	23½	22¾	22¾	—1½
Gen Real & Util	71	1¾	1½	1½	— ¼
Gen Real & Ut pf	1	47½	47½	47½	— ⅝
Gen Refract .60g	6	21¼	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅜
Gen Shoe (½ag)	5	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ¼
Gen Stl C pf 3k	*160	78½	77	77	—1¼
Gen Tel (1.60)	*6	23½	22½	22½	— ¾
Gen T & Rub ½ag	1	23	23	23	
Gen Time Inst	1	21	21	21	—1
Gillette S Raz ¼ag	20	8⅜	8	8	— ½
Gimbel Bros .15g	37	11¾	11	11¼	— ⅜
Glidden Co (.60g)	6	20¾	20	20	— ¾
Gobel (Adolf)	12

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

WPB to Step Up Steel For Military Needs

WASHINGTON (AP)—Spurred by complaint of the Army and Navy and Maritime Commission that their steel allotments are 1,000,000 tons short of military needs for the third quarter, the War Production Board (WPB has undertaken to squeeze that additional quantity out of the steel industry.

At the request of vice-chairman Charles E. Wilson, WPB's steel division plans to speed completion of some expansion projects which otherwise would not have come in until late this year or early next. This action may have headed off intervention by James F. Byrnes, head of the Office of War Mobilization (OWM), for military officials were disclosed to have considered taking an appeal from WPB's steel apportionment to Mr. Byrnes for review and possible change.

Bogey to WPB

Such intervention in the materials allotment has been an admitted bogey to WPB since creation of the OWM, and more particularly since Mr. Byrnes designated Bernard Baruch, production boss of the First World War, as his production adviser.

WPB officials, according to informed but unquotable sources, feel their experts are competent to govern the materials supply and are convinced that if Mr. Byrnes takes over the job WPB's usefulness would be ended. Their apprehension mounted when it was reported that Fred Searls had also been named to Mr. Byrnes' staff as a production programing adviser, Mr. Searls formerly was a high official of WPB, but quit in sympathy with Frederick Eberstadt when that WPB vice-chairman was ousted early this year.

Most WPB officials suspected Mr. Baruch and Mr. Eberstadt of close ties with top military officials who have opposed the extension of WPB's control over production in the past. Mr. Eberstadt in particular was supposed to be an "army man" and Mr. Searls was on his side in the internal WPB feuding.

The Baruch appointment was made by Mr. Byrnes after a group of 10 senators had urged Mr. Byrnes to take Mr. Wilson as his production adviser. The legislators included Truman, Kilgore, Pepper, Murray, LaFollette and Capper.

Program Outlined

A sweeping program has been outlined. The list of steel plant projects not yet completed—which will provide about four million tons annual capacity—will be reviewed and those nearest completion will be singled out for a speed up, to bring them into production next quarter instead of later on. This will have to be done at the expense of other steel expansion projects which will be delayed.

About 150,000 tons more will be picked up, it is expected, by "reconverting" certain carbon steel plants, which have been switched over to alloy steel production, back to carbon steel. The loss of tonnage output in making alloy steel in a carbon plant is about one third; by "reconverting" this third will be recovered, although in a lower grade steel.

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. St.
July Wheat					
Minneapolis	1.38⅛	1.37⅛	1.37⅛	1.38⅛	
Chicago	1.44⅝	1.44⅝	1.44⅛	1.45⅛	
Kansas City	1.36⅜	1.35	1.35	1.36⅜	
Winnipeg	1.03⅛	1.00⅛	1.00⅜	1.03⅛	
Sept. Wheat					
Chicago	1.43⅝	1.44⅛	1.44⅛	1.45⅝	
Minneapolis	1.38⅛	1.37⅛	1.37⅛	1.39	
Kansas City	1.38	1.36⅛	1.36⅛	1.38	
Dec. Wheat					
Chicago	1.47⅛	1.46	1.46⅛	1.47⅜	
Minneapolis	1.40⅞	1.39⅛	1.39⅛	1.40⅞	
Winnipeg	1.04⅛	1.03⅛	1.03⅛	1.04	
July Corn					
Chicago				1.06B	1.05B
Kansas City				1.02B	1.02B
July Oats					
Chicago	.69⅛	.67⅜	.67⅜	.69⅛	
Minneapolis	.64⅛	.63⅛	.63⅜	.64⅝	
Winnipeg			.51⅛	.51⅛	
Rye, Chicago					
July	98	98	.98⅛	.98⅛	.98⅛
Sept.	.99⅛	.99⅛	.98⅛	.99⅛	.99⅛
Dec.	1.02⅛	1.02⅛	1.01⅛	1.01⅛	1.02⅝

Wool

	Grease				
May	95.0	95.0	94.5	94.0N	...
July	...	...	...	102.0N	102.0
October	...	...	...	98.5N	98.5
December	...	...	...	98.0N	98.0
March	...	...	...	96.0N	96.5
May	95.0	95.0	94.5	94.0N	...
	Tops				
July	...	...	...	130.0N	134.0
October	...	...	...	131.5B	132.3
December	127.5	127.5	127.5	127.5B	128.0
March	...	...	...	122.5B	123.0
May	119.5	119.5	119.5	119.0B	119.5

N—Nominal. B—Bid.

Cotton

July	20.24	20.26	20.17	20.21	20.25
October	19.35	19.37	19.19	19.23	19.27
December	19.44	19.47	19.29	19.33	19.37
March	19.43	19.48	19.41	19.45	19.47
May	19.30	19.35	19.27	19.32	19.33

Spot 21.98.

Black Pepper

Closing Prices, July, Sept., Oct., 6.63 Bid.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

	Egg			
†October	43.00	43.00	43.00	43.00

†No. 2 Contract.

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for pepper, wool by J. G. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Steel Shipments Rise

NEW YORK (AP)—Shipments of finished steel products by subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corp. in May amounted to 1,764,943 net tons, an increase of 75,713 tons over April shipments of 1,689,228, the corporation announced. Shipments in May, 1943, totaled 1,834,127 net tons. For the year to date shipments aggregated 8,497,-383 net tons, a decrease of 342,086 tons from 8,720,439 a year ago.

Sugar Research Foundation

NEW YORK (AP)—Formation of the Sugar Research Foundation, Inc., as a non-profit organization to conduct research regarding the place of sugar in the human diet was announced by Joseph P. Abbott, President of the foundation and of the American Sugar Refining Co.

THE TORRINGTON COMPANY
Dividend

A dividend of forty cents per share has been declared, payable July 1, 1943, to stockholders of record at the close of business at 3:00 P. M., June 21, 1943.

A. W. BURG, Treasurer

June 10, 1943

New York Curb

Prices to 2:55

Sales, Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
200 Aero Sup B	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
100 Ainsworth	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
100 Air Assoc	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100 Air Investors	2	2	2
900 Airc Accsss (½g)	4	3⅞	3⅞
300 Air-Way ELAp	2	2	2
30 Ala Gt Sou	85	85	85
2200 Alum Ltd (h8a)	103½	103⅛	103⅛
200 Alum Co Am	115	114⅝	114⅝
50 Alum Co Am pf (6)	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
60 Alum Goods (.20e)	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
100 Am Box Board (½g)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
500 Am Capital B	⅜	⅜	⅜
200 Am Cop pf	27	27	27
50 Am Cap pr pf (5½)	90	90	90
100 Am Cen Mfg	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
50 Am C P&L6	35⅝	35½	35½
2100 Am Cyan B	43	42⅝	43½
4600 Am & For P war	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
50 Am Fork & Hoe	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
1500 Am Gas & El	26	25½	25⅝
800 Am Gen	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
200 Am Light & T (1.20)	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
500 Am Maracaibo	⅞	11	11
200 Am Meter (.50g)	23⅞	23½	23½
50 Am Pot & Ch (1½e)	56	53	53
8500 AmRepublics(.10g)	10½	9¾	9¾
3100 Am Superpow	1⅛	⅞	1
250 Am Superpow 1 pf	89⅝	89½	89½
400 Am Superpow pf	14	13½	13½
1500 Am Writ Pap	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
200 Anch Post F (.15g)	4	4	4
100 Apex Elec Mfg (.50g)	14½	14½	14½
40 Appalch Powpf(4½)	106½	106½	106½
300 Ark Nat Gas	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞
6600 Ark Nat Gas A	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞
200 Ark N Gas pf (.70k)	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
500 Aro Equip (.75g)	20	19⅝	19⅝
100 Ashland Oil& R(.60)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
700 Asso Laund	⅜	⅜	⅜
3600 AtlanticCFish(½g)	6⅝	3⅝	6
25 Atl Ctl L Co (1½g)	36	36	36
3400 Atlas Corp war	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
800 Atlas Ply (.60g)	22⅝	21⅞	21⅞
100 Automat Prod (½g)	4¼	4¼	4¼
500 Avery & Son (½g)	9	8½	8⅝
20 Axton-Fish A	81½	81½	81½
200 Ayrshire P Coll	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
600 Babcock&WGil(½g)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
150 Baldw Loco pf(2.10)	24⅝	23	23
2200 Baldwin Loco war	27⅞	27⅜	27½
100 Barium Stn Stl	6⅛	5⅝	5⅞
400 Basic Refract (.20g)	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
500 Beau Brum'l (.30g)	5½	5⅛	5⅛
300 Beaunit Mills (.60)	5¼	5¼	5¼
1100 Beech Rire (1e)	14⅜	14	14⅜
200 Bellanca Airc	13⅞	13½	13⅝
220 Benn&Bird pf(2)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
200 Berk&Gay Furn	39½	38½	38½
428 Blauners (.40g)	⅝	⅝	⅝
600 Bliss (EW) (2)	6	6	6
200 Blue Ridge	14	13⅝	13⅝
100 Borne Scrymr (1g)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
2200 Brar TrLkP (h3g)	22⅝	25½	26
300 Breeze Corp (.80g)	22	22	22½
700 Brewst Aero	11	10⅝	10⅜
200 Bridgpt Mach	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛
700 Brill A	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
200 Brown F&W (.10e)	6	5⅞	5⅞
200 Brown-F Dist	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
200 Brown Rubber	1⅝	1⅛	1½
100 Bruce (E.L) (½g)	16	16	16
2600 Buf N&EP pf	15½	14⅞	14⅞
100 Buf N&EP pf	90¾	90¾	90¾
500 BunkHill&S (1)	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞
200 Burma Ltd	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200 Burry Biscuit	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100 CabelProd vte	1	1	1
200 Cal El Prod	1	1	1
400 Callite Tung (.10g)	5	5	5
1200 Can Marconi (.04g)	2½	2½	2⅜
1000 Carrier Corp	16½	15½	15⅝
100 Casco Prod (1e)	13	13	13
50 Castle (AM) (1)	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
100 Catalin Am (.10e)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
3100 Cen&SW Ut	1⅛	1	1⅛
200 Cen Hud G&E (.34g)	9¼	9¼	9¼
40 CenNYPow pf (5)	92½	92½	92½
700 Cessna Airc (1e)	9¾	9¾	9¾
200 Chamb MW (.30g)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
200 Chi Riv & Mch (⅛g)	7⅛	7	7
200 Chief Cons Mng	⅛	⅛	⅛
625 Childs pf	23½	21	21½
6100 Cities Service	15¾	14⅝	15
400 Cities Svcpf	90⅝	88	88
100 City&SubHom (.60)	7⅝	7	7⅛
100 City Auto Stpg (.½g0)	7¾	7¾	7¾
100 Clark Control (1g)	17	17	17
28 Cleve El Illum (1g)	31	31	31
400 Cleve Tract (⅝g)	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛
200 Colon Develop	2⅜	2½	2½
1300 Colonial Airl	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛
100 Colo Fuel & I war	3	3	3
50 Colts F P Arm(1½g)	51½	51½	51½
90 Colum G&E pf(5)	51	49½	49½
2800 Cnswith&So war	⅛	3-64	⅛
100 Compo ShMvtc(.30g)	10¾	10⅝	10⅝
1000 Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	61	61¼	60⅞
10 ConG&E Bal pfB4½	117⅞	117½	117½
20 Con G&E BalpfC(4)	108	108	108
400 Cons Gas Ut	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
200 Cons Mng&S (h1a)	38	38	38
100 Cons Ret Stra(½g)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
100 Cons Royalty(.20)	2	2	2
200 Cons Sil Corp (½g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
10 Cont G&E pr pf (7)	92½	92½	92½
100 Coop-B pr pf (3)	39½	39½	39½
300 Copper Range (½g)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1000 Corroon & Rey(10c)	2	2	2
1300 Cosden Petro	2⅝	2½	2½
1800 Creole Pet	23	22½	22½
200 Croft Brewing			1⅞
100 Crown C Int A(.20k)	8½	8½	8½
300 Crown Drug (.05g)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
5500 CubanAtlSug (2½g)	21⅞	20½	20⅞
100 Darby Pet (⅝g)	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
150 Dayton Rub (½g)	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
500 DetMichStove (.10g)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
300 DiveTwinTrk(⅛g)	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
300 Domin Sti & Coal	8½	8½	8½
25 Draper Corp (3)	67	67	67
200 Duro-Test (.05g)	2½	2½	2½
500 Eagle Pich Ld(.20g)	12½	12	12
1000 East Gas & F	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
138 East G&F(2¼k)	24½	23½	23½
125 East G&Fpr pf(4½)	87½	86½	86½
700 East Sta Corp	3	3	3
100 East Sta pf A	23¾	22½	22½
100 East Sta pf B	23½	23	23⅛
10 Eat Sug As pf (1¼k)	39½	39½	39½
22221 El Bond & Sh	7⅝	6⅝	6⅝
400 El Bond & Shpf (6)	66½	65½	65½
1000 El P&L war	60¾	60	60
1500 Emerson Elec (.10g)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100 Emsco D&Q (¼g)	8½	8½	8½
800 Equity Corp	10½	10½	10½
100 Esquire Inc (.20g)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
500 Fairchild En & Air (12e)	5¼	5¼	5¼
500 Fairchild En & Air			1
500 Falstaff Brew (.60)	11	10⅞	10⅞
500 Fansteel Met (½g)	17	17	17
125 Fla P&L 87 pf (7)	96¾	96½	96½
200 Ford Mot Ltd (.107e)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100 Frank Cou Dis (1e)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
50 Fuller 53 cv (3e)	41¾	41¾	41¾
50 Fuller 4⅝ pf (4)	60	60	60
200 Gen Alloys	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100 Gen Finance (.20)	4	4	4
800 Gen Firepfg (½g)	15¼	15¼	15¼
10 Gen G&E pf B	88	88	88
25 Gen Wat G&E pf (3)	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
300 Glen Ald Coal (.80g)	17	16½	16½
200 Godehaux Sug B	11¼	10⅝	10⅝
2100 Goldfield Con	⅛	⅛	⅛
30 Gorh Ine pf (2e)	53½	52½	53½
100 Grand Rap V	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100 Gray Mfg	6½	6½	6½
175 Gt Atl&P nv (2½g)	84½	83½	84
100 Gt Nor Pap (.80g)	34½	33¾	33¾
100 Green(F T&D (1e)	8	8	8
7100 Gulf Oil (1)	47⅝	46⅝	46⅝
600 Hall Lamp (.20g)	6	6	6
200 Hammer Pap (½g)	19¾	19¾	19¾
1200 Hecla Min (½g)	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛
100 Helena Rubin (½g)	60	60	60
100 HelenaRub A (1)	11½	11½	11½
50 Heller pf (1¾)	27	27	27
100 Hayden Chem (.30g)	24½	24½	24½
200 Hoe (R) & Co A	36⅜	36½	36½
50 Holl C Gold (h.65)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
50 Horn & Hard (1.60)	27	27	27
500 Humble Oil (2e)	77	77	77
700 Huyler's	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2000 Huyler's pf (2k)	30	30	30
100 Hydro Elec			4⅛
1300 Hygrade Fd (.30e)	4½	4½	4½
200 Ill Iowa Pow	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
700 Ill Iowa Pow div ot	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
600 Illinois Pr pf (1¼k)	37½	37	37
100 Il Zinc (.80g)	14½	14½	14½
500 Imp Chem Ind (.183e)	7⅛	7	7
300 Int Hyd-El pf	10	10	10
100 Int Indust	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
200 Int Petrol (h1)	17½	16¾	16¾
200 Int Prod (¼g)	9¼	9¼	9¼
800 Int S Raz B	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1500 Int Util B	11¾	11½	11½
100 Int Util pf	31	31	31
175 Iron Firem vte (1.20)	17½	17½	17½
200 Irving Air Ch (1)	18	17⅝	17⅝
1300 Jacobs (F.L.)	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝
10 Jer C P&L 5½pf(5½)	73¾	73¾	73¾
10 Jer C P&L 6 pf (6)	83	83	83
1100 Kingsbury Br (.10g)	4	3⅞	3⅞
300 Kirby Pet (.10e)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
10 Koppers Co pf (6)	98	98	98
100 Krueger Brew (.30g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
110 Lack RR NJ	37½	37	37
300 Lake Shore M (h.80)	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜
400 LakeyFdy&M (.10e)	3½	3½	3½
2100 Lehigh C&N (.85e)	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛
900 Leonard Oil Dev	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2200 Line Material (½e)	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜
500 Lit Bros	3½	3	3
50 Locke Stl Ch (1.30a)	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
100 Lone Star Gas (.30g)	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛
1700 Long Is Lig	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
125 Long Is L pf	41	41	41
75 Long Is L pf B	38½	37¾	37¾
600 Loudon Pack pf	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200 Louis L&E (.30g)	7¾	7¾	7¾
50 Lynch Corp (2)	20½	20½	20½
1400 Manati Sug war	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
300 Mangel Stra	4¼	4¼	4¼
500 Massey-Harris	8	7⅞	7⅞
600 McCord Rad B	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛
400 McWill Dredg (½g)	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜
400 Memph N Gas (.10g)	4½	4½	4½
100 Merritt-C & S	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
100 Mesabi Iron	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200 Mich Bumper	1	1	1
200 Michigan Sug	1⅛	1	1⅛
200 Mich Sug pf (.30k)	7½	7½	7½
100 MicromatHone(.30g)	8	8	8
100 Mid Co Pr Avia (.45g)	7½	7½	7½
200 Mid St P Bvtg	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1800 MidWestCorp (.20g)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
100 Midvale (1g)	38½	38½	38½
100 Mid-West Abr	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100 Midwest Oil (¾)	8¾	8¾	8¾
100 Missouri P Svc (.30g)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
3400 Molybdenum (½g)	9¼	8⅝	8⅝
50 Monarch M T (1½g)	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
400 Monogram Pict	3⅜	3	3⅛
200 Mt City Cop (.15g)	3½	3½	3½
100 Monut Prod (⅛)	3½	3½	3½
400 Muskogee (¼g)	6¼	6¼	6¼
100 Nachman-Sprg (1g)	15	15	15
4100 Nat Dallas Hest	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100 Nat City Lines (1a)	23	23	23
300 Nat Cont (1)	11¾	11¾	11¾
1900 Nat Fuel G (1)	11¼	11¼	11¼
5 Nat P & L pf (6)	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
200 Nat Refin	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
600 Nat Rub Mch (¼g)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
485 Nat Sug Ref (½g)	18	18	18
100 Nat Tun & Mines	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
600 Nat Un Rad	3¾	3¾	3¾
100 Navarro Oil (.45g)	19	19	19
50 Newr Pow pf (7)	108½	108½	108½
200 New Eng Pow Assoc	3⅝	3½	3⅝
200 N E P A (6pf (3k)	49	48⅝	48⅝
200 N H Clock	7⅞	7½	7½
200 New Idea Inc (.80)	20⅞	20⅛	20⅛
700 N J Zinc (3½g)	65⅝	65	65
300 N Mex & Ariz Ld	3½	2½	2½
100 NY&HonRos (1.15g)	24½	24½	24½
100 N Y Auction (¼g)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
10 NYStaEleGpf(5.10)	107⅞	107⅛	107⅞
12000 Niag Hud Pow	3⅝	3⅜	3½
225 Niag Hud 1 pf	60	60⅛	60⅛
90 Niag Hud 2 pf	60	60	60
100 Niles-Bem-P (1g)	11	11	11
200 Noma Elec (⅛g)	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜
1300 Nor Am L & Pow	1	⅞	⅞
100 Nor Am L & P pf	65	65	65
100 Nor Cent Tex (.50e)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
200 Nor Sta Pw A	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1700 Ogden Corp (⅛g)	5	5	5
50 Ohio Ed pf (6)	100½	100½	100½
100 Okla Nat Gas (1.40)	18½	18½	18½
50 Oliver Unit Filt(⅜e)	7	7	7
100 Overseas Sec(.30g)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
600 Phillips Pkg (⅛e)	8⅜	7⅞	7⅞
600 Phoenix Sec	20⅝	20½	20½
400 PierceGovern (.30g)	12¾	11⅝	11⅝
2800 Pioneer Gold	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
220 Pitts & Lake E (3½g)	56	56	56
500 Pitts Pr Gl (1½g)	96⅜	96	96
5600 Polaris Ming (.03e)	1	1	1
800 Potrero Sugar	8¾	8¾	8¾
200 PowCorp Can (.30g)	9	9	9
700 Premier Gld (h.06)			
400 Pressed Met (¼g)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
20 Pac P&L 7% pf (7)	91	91	91
7200 Pantepec Oil Ven	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛
300 Prkrsbrg R & R (½g)	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
1200 Pennroad (⅛e)	4½	4½	4⅝
900 Pa-Cent Airl	15½	14⅞	14⅞
300 Pa Gas & El A			11
10 Pa P&L 97 pf (7)	97½	97½	97½
75 Pepperell (10)	115½	115½	115½
300 Pharis T & R (.30e)	6	6	6
500 Phila Co (.35g)	8¼	8¼	8¼
200 Pug Sd P&L 5 pf	113	114	114
1600 Pug Sd P&L 86 pf	75½	72¼	73½
300 Pug Sd P&T (1¼e)	11¼	11	11
3900 RKO opt war	⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4600 Rwy & Lgt Sec (.30g)	13½	13	13
100 Raym Conc (1a)	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
400 Raytheon Mfg	12½	12¼	12¼
1200 Red Bank Oil	1¼	1¼	1¼
600 Reiter Fost	⅜	⅜	⅜
700 Republic Avia (⅛g)	4½	4½	4½
500 Richmond Rad (.10g)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
900 Rio Grande Val G vte	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200 Rome Cable (.60)	10½	10½	10½
100 Roosevelt Fd (⅛e)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100 Root Pet	4¼	4½	4½
200 Royal Type (1½g)	69	67½	67½
100 Russeks F Ave (⅛g)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
300 Ryan Aero (.55e)	4½	4⅜	4⅜
200 Ryan Cons Pet (.20e)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100 Ryerson & Haynes	13⅜	12¾	12¾
2700 St Regis Pap	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛
25 St Regis Pap pf	136	136	136
800 Salt Dome Oil	6½	6¼	6¼
200 Savoy Oil	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100 Schiff Co	15	15	15
3200 Schulte (D A)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
20 Scran-SBW pf	81	81	81
800 Scullin Stl (1g)	11¾	11	11¼
1100 Segal Lock & H	1	1	1
800 Seiberling Rub (½g)	8½	8½	8½
500 Selected Indus	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400 Selected Ind cv	8¼	8¼	8¼
100 Sel Ind (al ct) (5½)	66	66	66
30 Sel Ind pr (5½)	67½	67½	67½
300 Sentry & Gen	½	½	½
300 ShatDenn (⅛g)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200 Shaw W&P (h.90)	16½	15⅞	16½
100 Sherwin-Wms (3)	89	89	89
30 Singer Mfg (6a)	228	227	227
100 Solar Aircr (.10e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
1000 Solar Mfg (.10g)	4	3⅞	4
2500 Sonotone (.10g)	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛
400 Soss Mfg (.10g)	4	3⅞	3⅞
100 So Coast	3¾	3⅜	3⅜
20 So Cal Ed pf (1½)	40½	40½	40½
100 So C Ed B pf (1½)	31	31	31
300 So Col Pow A	1⅜	1¼	1¼
300 Southl Royal (.40)	10	9⅞	9⅞
200 Spencer Shoe (¼e)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100 St Oil Ky (1)	9	8½	8½
1400 St Pow & Lt	17	17	17
200 Stand Prod (.40e)	9	8½	8⅝
4000 Stand Stl-Lead	½	7-32	7-32
1100 Starrett Corp vtc	1⅝	1½	1½
200 Sterl Al Prod (.90e)	11¼	10¾	10¾
100 Sterl Brew (.30e)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100 Stroock & Co (1g)	19½	19½	19½
100 SullivanMach (⅝g)	19¼	19	19¼
2100 Sunray Oil (.10g)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100 Sunray Oil pf (2¾)	47¼	47¼	47¼
150 Swan-Fch Oil (½e)	47½	47	47⅜
5000 Taggart	5¼	4⅞	4⅞
1600 Technicolor	12⅝	12	12
50 Thew Shovel (1g)	21½	21½	21½
200 Tishman Realty	2¼	2¼	2¼
100 Tob Prod Exp (1¼g)	5½	5½	5½
800 Todd Shipyds (1¼g)	65	63½	63½
800 Transwest Oil (⅛g)	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
1000 Tri-Cont war	⅞	⅞	⅞
300 Tubize-Chat	9	8½	8½
100 Tubize Chat A (3g)	60½	60½	60½
100 Tung-Sol Lp (.20e)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100 Udylite Corp (.20e)	3	3	3
200 Ulen Realiz	3	3	3
800Unexcelled Mfg	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100 Union G Can	6⅝	6⅝	6Z
1000 Unit Aire Pr	11⅜	11½	11½
6700 Unit Ig-Wn Strs	1⅜	1¼	1¼
1700 Unit Corp war	¼	¼	¼
8900 Unit Gas	4⅝	3⅜	3⅜
100 Unit Gas pf	121⅜

CLASSIFIED

(Continued from previous page)

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE — AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

HIGH DOLLAR
SPOT CASH

Low operating cost and willingness to deal for a small margin permit us to pay the high dollar—spot cash.

WE NEED 100 USED CARS NOW FROM FORDS TO CADILLACS

Drive In and See

MR. HARTGE 316 Boylston Street Brookline, Mass. BEA. 0275

HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

COUPLE — Woman, Cook-housekeeper; Man, assist in house and garden, or MOTHER and DAUGHTER or TWO SISTERS or TWO FRIENDS take charge household; Great Neck, L. I., 30 minutes N. Y. C.; good home, good salary. Write Box C-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HAIRDRESSER OR OPERATOR—Good pay; steady all-year-round work. Call Lynn 9-9136, Lynn, Mass.

WE NEED a capable upholsterer, preferably one familiar with repairing and refinishing furniture. Write fully as to ability, salary expected, and state church connection, to RUSS MATTRESS CO., Orlando, Florida.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Couple to manage small rooming house in N. W. Section. Box 22, 1013 National Press Building.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER-COMPANION. Prot. pref., for elderly widow living alone in modern home in Boston suburb; position avail. July 1; refs. Box K-61, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER (Christian Scientist), small apartment; some nursing care for elderly lady; give phone number. Write Box S-19, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WANTED—Secretary. Good stenographer and typist. College education or business equivalent. Write full particulars to Briarcliff Junior College, Briarcliff Manor, New York.

WANTED—Woman to help with housework; also do practical nursing. Write E. W. Hubbard, Chappaqua, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

TEACHER with business and medical experience will relieve receptionist or secretary several weeks during July and August. Box A-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

STENOGRAPHER — Experienced either legal or secretary to business executive; rapid, accurate, capable, agreeable. Write Box S-30, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Experienced stenographer desires work in Washington; Christian Science employer preferred. Box 33, 1013 National Press Building.

CLOTHING

ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER CO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING. BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1100 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 0302.

JEWELERS

Wedding Gifts—Jewelry & Silver
WIDMER, Jeweler, 31 West Street, Boston

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their long-distance, local moving and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Tel Talbot 3400.

PECANS

TWO POUNDS, pecan nut meat, fresh, prepaid $1.90. PHILS PECAN PLANTATION M., Camilla, Georgia.

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield Street, LIB. 3013

EXPERT WORK WHILE YOU WAIT
Fountain Pen Repairing
1 floor above Christian Science Reading Room
Personal Pen 233 Wash. Street, Boston Room 306 LAF 3087

RUG CLEANING

RUGS MOTHPROOF STORAGE AT A MONTHLY RATE
Expert Cleaning and Repairing, Express Paid One Way on Out-of-Town Orders.
ADAMS & SWETT 130 Kemble St. Boston Hig 4100

TIMBERLANDS FOR SALE

11,000,000 feet, 1920 cruise, virgin spruce, fir, cedar, hemlock; about ⅔ spruce; located northwest of Seattle. If interested write G. W. PENSLER, Dupont, Ohio.

Dist. of Col.

WASHINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone Executive 4678 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

YOUR INTEREST IS THE HEART OF OUR BUSINESS

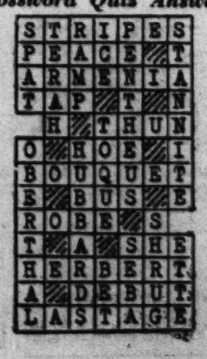
Chevy Chase Transfer & Storage Co.
Established 1917
East Ave. and Leland St. WIS. 3010
CHEVY CHASE, MD.

GROSS ASHWORTH BEAUTY SALON
Specializing in
Permanent Waves
Beauty Culture in All Its Branches
818 18th Street, N. W. Washington, D. C. Phone MEtropolitan 9613

ANTOINE BEAUTY SALON
Permanent Wave a Specialty
$5.00 up
Albee Bldg., Room 307, 1420 G St., N. W. ME 9768

LEWIS WATCH SHOP
505½ 11th St. N. W.
Fine Watches and Diamonds
Watches and Clocks Repaired and Restored at a Reasonable Price
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Crossword Quix Answers



WANTED TO BUY

BIG cash prices for worn fur coats, chokers, scarfs, etc. J. Fur, 130 W. 34th opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Chick. 4-4600.

Maine

AUBURN

INSURANCE
Your Insurance Problems can be handled by us promptly.
Phone 1020 or 244
MILLER INSURANCE AGENCY
H. A. Baird, Mgr. 151 Court St.

FATHER'S DAY GIFTS
at
ANDERSON & BRIGGS INC
Cor. Court and Main Sts. Auburn, Me.

BANGOR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-0098, 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BURR PRINTING CO.
Printing
Engraving—Embossing
125 Franklin Street Dial 2-2191

Stokol Stokers for Automatic Heat
Anthracite and Bituminous Coal
Fuel and Range Oils
New England Coke
STICKNEY & BABCOCK COAL CO.
17 Hammond St. Dial 5664

Excellent Food Well Served
THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
DIAL 2810 or 9139
The New Atlantic Restaurant
T. D. MOURKAS, Mgr.
66 Main Street Bangor, Maine

LEWISTON

Barnstone-Osgood Company
Quality Jewelers Since 1859
Patek Philippe, Movado, Hamilton
Girard-Perregaux Watches,
Quality Diamonds, Fine Sterling,
Hawkes & Libby Crystal
50 Lisbon St. Lewiston, Maine

FOR LADIES—
Arch Relief and Archlock Shoes
FOR MEN—
Nunn-Bush Ankle Fashioned Oxfords
MAYNARDS BOOT SHOP
"THE STORE OF FRIENDLY SERVICE"
180 Lisbon Street

PORTLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 3-7794, Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MONUMENT SQUARE GARAGE, Inc.
190-194 Federal Street, Portland, Me.
STORAGE
DAY—WEEK—MONTH
Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel
Telephone 23653

PARKING SERVICE
SCOTT'S
INCORPORATED
130-134 Free Street, Portland, Me.
Day or Weekly Parking
Next to Chamber of Commerce
We Carry Sun Oil Products

Established on Quality and Service
Oakhurst DAIRY
Guards Your Milk Supply
Visit Our Plant
364 Forest Avenue
Portland Maine

SIXTY YEARS
on the same corner
attest our Reliability in the jewelry line!
CARTER BROTHERS COMPANY
PORTLAND, MAINE

Harmon & Newcomb Inc.
Fashions for Men
393 Congress Street Portland, Maine

Uncle Sam Says
BUY COAL NOW!
RANDALL & McALLISTER
PHONE 3-2941
COAL
84 COMMERCIAL STREET

PORTLAND
(Continued)

DIAMOND RINGS
Mounted with individual care and selection of settings—our recognized standards of quality will assure you of satisfaction.
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
Jeweler Since 1851

Get Out and Plant in Your
VICTORY GARDEN
Tomato Plants, 60¢ doz.
John Baer, Marglobe, Scarlet Dawn
No Deliveries
Porteous, Mitchell & Braun

WALTER ENEMARK CO.
Painters and Decorators
131 Preble Street Phone 2-8794
PORTLAND, MAINE

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
Household Fuel Corp.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate
Rentals — Insurance
9 School St. Phone Annapolis 2685

New Hampshire

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 3024-W. Hours: 11 a. m. to 1 p. m. and 5 to 6 p. m. daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Father will enjoy a fine
STETSON STRAW!

BROWN & BATCHELDER

Diversi Wholesale Fruit Co.
Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Produce
6 Durgin Avenue Phone 2100

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

SHEER COTTON YARD-GOODS
To keep you looking fresh and well-groomed when the temperature soars!
HARRY G. EMMONS

DOVER

NOW is the time to get your SPORTWEAR
We have the finest assortment.
White Shoes GOING FAST
Farnham's
LOTHROP-FARNHAM COMPANY
432 CENTRAL AVENUE TEL. 230

Furnish your home from wall to wall at
The Greenlaw Furniture Co.
60 Third Street Tel. 1141-W
Superlative Values made to last and Satisfy.
Terms to suit your convenience

Arlen's Stores
at
DOVER, LACONIA, ROCHESTER, CONCORD
Where you can shop with confidence

WEBB'S GROCERY

158 Washington St.
Tel. 73 We Deliver
MEATS and PROVISIONS

LACONIA

Oscar A. Lougee Co.
Laconia's Leading
DRY GOODS STORE
Everything in Yard Goods
Ladies' and Misses' Apparel

STORY DRUG STORE
Exclusive agents for
Cara Nome's
Elizabeth Arden's
and Houbigant's latest
Toilet Preparations
A REXALL STORE

NEW HAMPSHIRE

LACONIA
(Continued)

O'SHEA'S
LACONIA N.H.
DEPARTMENT STORE

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5043 daily 8 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Father's Day Gifts
at
FLOYD'S

CHAS. B. KEARNS
Expert Shoe Repairing
Worn shoes made as good as new and sometimes better than new
73 Hanover Street Phone 282

Golinas PHONE 6300
Call us today for the Finest in Quality Cleaning
Licensed SANITONE *Cleaners*
566 SOMERVILLE STREET

ORDER NOW
Flowers
Victory Garden Plants
FLORALIA FLORIST
29 Hanover Street Tel. 389

Salute to Summer!
SUN-FUN FASHIONS
Hill's have the prettiest, freshest sun fashions ever!
Double Duty Coveralls, Figure Sleek Slack Suits, Shorts, Pinafores, Play Suits, etc.
JAMES W. HILL CO.

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

Savings Bank of Newport
Inc. 1819
More than 120 Years of Service
10 Washington Square

Newport Oil Corporation
GULF GASOLINE
Broadway Service Station
Morton Park Service Station
Central Park Service Station
Service Center Mile Corner
DISTRIBUTORS FOR BURNING OILS
TIMKEN OIL BURNERS
Long Wharf Tel. 2800

Morny Cologne and Perfume
J. R. LORAH & CO.
BELLEVUE AVENUE
(drug store)

George Bowen Coal Co.
Fuel and Range Oil
Stokers Imported and Domestic
Oil Burners Coal, Coke
Range Burners Wood
Bowen's Wharf Tel. 915

Greeting Cards
HOME COOKING
Picture Framing
The ARNOLD ART STORE
24 Broadway, Newport, R. I. Phone 2273

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

ALEXANDRIA DAIRY PRODUCTS CO., Inc.
Pitt and Princess Streets
Alex. 2525 Temple 5390

The Silhouette Shop
GEORGE MASON HOTEL
Washington and Prince Sts.
Greeting Cards—Unusual Gifts
NO 1 HIGHWAY, ALEXANDRIA, VA.

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone Dial 80186, Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Cambeco
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning, Pressing, Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

GROVES MARKETS
QUALITY GROCERIES—MEATS VEGETABLES—FISH
3820 Granby St.
1517 Colley Ave.

—WRIGHT—
Coal and Oil Co.
Agents, FUEL OIL
1022 W. 40 Street, Norfolk, Va.
Phone 26351

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK
(Continued)

BIG STAR Super MARKETS
MODERN FOOD MARKETS
Conveniently located throughout
VIRGINIA and NORTH CAROLINA

QUALITY FURNITURE at Popular Prices
willis'
Granby Street, Corner Main

RICHMOND

A. L. Lorraine Hardware Co.
INCORPORATED
3114 W. Cary St., Richmond, Va.
Dial 5-9101
LOWE BROS. PAINTS, FURNISHINGS, SPORTING GOODS.
Prompt Delivery (Daily Westhampton)

ROANOKE

BOWMAN'S BAKERY
When Buying Bread Specify
BOWMAN'S
Sunbeam Enriched Bread
We specialize in Wedding and Party Cakes
A. BOWMAN & SON Dial 2-3485

MILK BUTTER
ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

WALK-OVER SHOES
"Fitted by men who know how"
Palmer's
229 CAPITOL STREET

CLARKSBURG

O. J. Morrison Stores Co.
A Department Store
DEPENDABILITY
for Over 50 Years
SERVING IN PRINCIPAL WEST VIRGINIA CITIES

Square Deal Shoe Shop
"From Old to New With Any Shoe"
We Call For and Deliver
PATSY NASH, *Prop.* Phone 2661

ALLMAN BROS.
Fancy Groceries
MEATS AND PRODUCE
236 Milford St.

"Father's Day," June 20
Buy him a gift at
Watts-Sartor-Fear Co.

EMPIRE LAUNDRY COMPANY
"IF IT'S QUALITY, TRY THE EMPIRE"
Master Cleaners and Dyers
Satisfying Service
Phone 600-601-602-603

HUNTINGTON

Only the Best in Recapping and Vulcanizing
"Official Tire Inspector"
We service all makes of appliances.
Thackston Bros. Tire Co.
6th Ave. at 10th St. Phone 5171

PILGRIM LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING CO.
ZORIC
"Zoric System"
Phone 9100
1041 10th Street

METHENY SHOE SHOP
Expert Shoe Repairing
331 NINTH STREET DIAL 4932

AMSBARY AND JOHNSON
Men's Clothing
Smart Wearing Apparel
321 Tenth Street Phone 4669

ART LINEN SHOP
Shop of Exclusive Departments
- LINENS
- LINGERIE
- ACCESSORIES
- INFANTS' WEAR

309-11 Ninth Street

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON
(Continued)

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Piggly Wiggly Stores
2503 Washington Blvd. (Near Gallaher School)
101 9th Avenue West
741 6th Avenue
825 10th Street
1201 Adams Avenue

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7191

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4290, 8 to 1 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HAVE YOU TRIED Jackson's THORO-BAKE BREAD?

• The loaf with the crispy crust •
JACKSON'S BREAD Limited

Robinson's DEPARTMENT STORE
HAMILTON'S FRIENDLY
18 JAMES SOUTH DIAL 7-0211

OTTAWA

Tel. 4-1132, 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
For Information regarding local and national advertisers

Upholstering and Repairing
STEWART & CO.
Furniture and Antiques
219 Bank Street, Ottawa, Can.
PHONE 2-1228

BRYSON GRAHAM CO., LIMITED
Upholstering a Speciality
Ottawa's oldest department store

REGULAR CARE SAVES WEAR
Alex Christie
Supertest Service Station
ELGIN and ARGYLE

Customer confidence since 1869—is a matter of extreme pride with us
FURS
Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction
72-76 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada

The China and Gift Shoppe
Royal Doulton, Spode, Coalport, Wedgwood, Aynsley, Crown Derby
McINTOSH & WATTS
343-347 Bank Street 2-6383
LOOK FOR THE BLUE FRONT

Lovely Flowers
GIFTS THAT RADIATE GOODWILL AND CHEER
Frith's
206 Beechwood Ave. 4-1006

Heinz 57 Varieties and other products advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.
Mc-Keen's FOOD MARKETS
Offices: 82 FIRST AVENUE 5-1948
801 BANK STREET 5-1407

Beesly's Drug Stores and Restaurants
90 Sparks St. and 220 Elgin St.
Next to Elgin Theatre

Distinctive Greeting Cards
FRANK JARMAN LTD.
F. W. WILLS, MGR. 243 BANK STREET - OTTAWA
Fine art dealers for nearly half a century

Kenneth McDonald & Sons
LIMITED
Seedsmen and Nurserymen
—since 1876—
Ask for Catalogue
60 Market Square 3-8401

The Evening Citizen
Welcomes support from Ottawa readers of The Christian Science Monitor
THE SOUTHAM COMPANY LIMITED

ONTARIO

OTTAWA
(Continued)

Pure, pasteurized
MILK
Freshly churned
BUTTER
Smooth, deliciously flavored
ICE CREAM
Fresh
EGGS
Call
2-5741
for regular or special delivery

Omega Watches
English Sheffield
Fine Diamonds
Langford's
Cor. Bank and Nepean Streets

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lyndhurst 1563 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira-Berg
Limited
1434 Yonge Street, Toronto

Ice lasts 5 to 7 days in the new
Connor Ice Refrigerator
on display at our store
Heintzman & Co., Ltd.
195 Yonge Street ELgin 6201

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. HArgrave 2167

Dunfield's
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE STREET
Between Richmond and Temperance

CARLOAD GROCETERIA
C. W. DAVIDSON & SON
Keel and Bloor Streets
JU. 4197-8

Fine Footwear for Ladies
SELBY ARCH GRIP, ETC.
Specialists in Fitting Children
HURLBUT, PACKARD, etc.
Sturdy Brogues for Men and Boys
JOHNSON'S
Eglinton at Avenue Road HU 3882

16 STORES
Woman's Bakery LIMITED
Ray Leake, Pres.
Catering Dept. Mi 0911

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS. TORONTO

All Makes Rebuilt—Repaired—Rented
We Service Office Machines
TAYLOR TYPEWRITER CO.
46½ FRONT ST. E.
41 WELLINGTON ST., E.
EL. 8671

ACKLAND & McGRATH
EXCLUSIVE FURRIERS
Storage and Repairs
Phone: WAverley 1464 408 Yonge St.

REAL SERVICE IN THE
Moving, Packing Shipping and Storage
OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
J. T. MIDDUP
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
45 HAZELTON AVE. KINGSDALE 3009

BEER'S FURS
STORAGE 2%
REPAIRING REMODELING
KE. 7378 1161 ST. CLAIR W.

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS RESTAURANTS SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

Try
Borden's
"GOLDEN CREST"
IRRADIATED—HOMOGENIZED
KI 6151

A COMPLETE SERVICE
Four laundry services to choose from. "REVITALIZED" Drycleaning of exceptional quality and a complete storage service using the very latest methods. Telephone the next time you require laundry or drycleaning service.
LLOYDBROOK 2161
TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

BREAD
Always Ask for
CANADA
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

TISDALL'S—*Jewellers*
161 Yonge Street
ADelaide 3369
Home of fine gifts at thrifty prices

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone DE-9297 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Dominion's Leading Specialty Shop
Furriers to Four Generations of Royalty
Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mountain
MONTREAL
also Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

THRIFT-STOP SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
Use the Phone—We Deliver

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 3401

If It's Piece Goods It's
MARSHALLS
Silks—Fine Cottons—English Woools and Draperies
Marshalls Silks
1195 St. Catherine St. W. Marq. 9439

OGILVY'S LABEL
is your guarantee of quality and sound value
JAS. A. OGILVY'S Limited
Established 1866

Scotts
RESTAURANT
1180 St. Catherine Street, West

MAITLAND
Confectioner
Home-Made Types of Cakes a Specialty
Fitz 4651

MODERN COLD STORAGE
Complete Insurance
Jay Wolfe
FURRIERS
Telephone First Floor Up
LAncaster 2466 1193 Phillips Sq.

Ye Olde English Cheese
Food Parcels Shipped to Civilians and Allied Forces Overseas, Exclusive of U. S. Forces
Ask for Particulars
LA. 9932, 1218 Stanley St., rear Windsor Hotel

ROBIN
Beauty Parlor
1434 Fort Street WI 7979
(above St. Catherine)

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued)

THERE IS AN ART IN SHOE FITTING

Prices $7.75 up

Shoes for Men and Women

Wm. H. MACK Inc.
Better Fitting Footwear

1432 Bleury Street and
1395 St. Catherine St. W.

IN MONTREAL IT'S
MORGAN'S
For British Imports of Dinnerware, Tartans, Munro Tweeds and Other Woollens.
Ask for descriptive booklet
HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

"FULL SHADE BRIGHTER" CLEANING

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear • Men's Clothing and Furnishings • Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY, VALUE, SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1251 McGill College Avenue, Montreal
Phone LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Just for Fun

By Gene Carr

Did You Ever Wonder

Why the Leaf-Cutting Bee Cuts Leaves?

This particular bee is an industrious insect very unpopular for its habit of disfiguring rosebushes by cutting circular and oval pieces from the leaves.

The bee makes nests in tiny tunnels (either appropriated or hand-made) and lines the nest with bits of leaves or flower petals. Biting through the leaf tissues with her mandibles, she obtains leaf pieces which are perfect ovals or exact circles. Holding the severed pieces vertically between her

Rose leaves cut by leaf-cutting bees.

legs, she flies off with them to her nest.

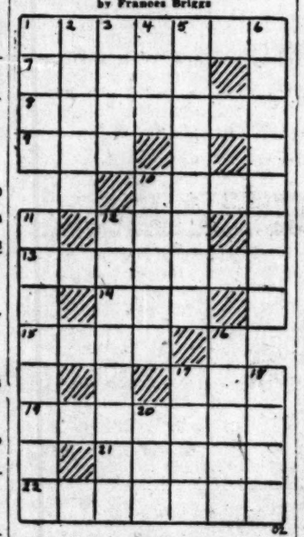
There each piece is glued to other leaf fragments until the cell is lined. As each tiny cell is completed (oval pieces forming the sides) the bee fills it with pollen and honey, on top of which she deposits an egg. The cell is then topped by a circular piece of leaf, cut just a little larger than the hole so that when it is forced into place by the bee the edges turn up slightly all around. This forms the base for the next cell.

A single bee was observed to make and fill 30 cells in 20 days.

W. P. Keasbey

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—In U. S. flag, what typifies original thirteen States?
7—Ulysses S. Grant never advocated war except as a means of what?
8—Where is the Aras River?
9—Spigot is what?
10—What Swiss lake forms outlet of the Aar?
12—What tool is used by a husbandman?
13—Would you find a catchfly in a library, nursery, or bouquet?
14—Motor coach is what?
15—In "The Blessed Damozel," what is "ungirt from clasp to hem"?
17—Pronoun.
19—Who composed light opera "Princess Pat"?
21—Formal entrance into society is called what?
22—Room for stowing goods, as in a ship, is what?

Down

1—What is a young oyster?
2—Who was father of Abraham?
3—What is a sloping passageway between levels in a building?
4—Sherbet.
5—In Greek mythology, who succeeded Cadmus as king of Thebes?
6—What is a compound of tin, copper, iron, and sulphur, and sometimes zinc?
10—What is a close-fitting, knitted, winter cap?
11—What is name of the count in opera "Le Prophete"?
13—According to Mother Goose, whose dog could sing, dance, read, and write?
16—What is a drawing up of the shoulders to express indifference?
17—What is name of a Biblical country and people?
18—What is a suffix used to form feminine diminutives?
20—Wager.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements.)

Daily Quotation

YOU will find poetry nowhere, unless you bring some with you.—JOSEPH JOUBERT

American Trees

There are approximately 860 species of trees in the United States of which about 100 are of commercial importance, as against half a dozen trees in Europe commercially valuable.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Catroux, Gen. Georges (zhôrzh' kà'-trōō') — New French Governor General of Algeria and Co-ordinator of Moslem Affairs in the French Committee for National Liberation.

Massigli, René (rĕ-nā' mà'-sēl'-yĕ')—Minister of Foreign Affairs in the French Committee for National Liberation.

Monnet, Jean (zhän mô'-nĕ') —Minister of Armaments in the French Committee for National Liberation.

Puaux, Gabriel (gà'-brĕ'-ĕl' pü-ô') — New Resident General of French Morocco.

Roatta, Gen. Mario (mä'-ryô rô-ät'-tä)—Reinstated as Italian Chief of Army Staff.

Wigforss, Ernst Johannes (ârnst yô-hán'-nĕs vĕg'-fôrs') —Finance Minister of Sweden, one of the most influential figures in Swedish politics.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Caprera (kä-prå'-rä)—Mediterranean island off the northern shore of Sardinia.

Foggia (fôd'-jä)—Italian air base east of Naples.

Jena (yä'-nä) — German manufacturing town bombed by the Allies.

Key: åle, chåotic, câre, ådd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofă; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; ice, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

In Lighter Vein

Ingenious

Young Mother: "What in the world do you want to buy a crib with such high sides for?"

Young Father: "Well, then it'll be easier to hear him when he falls out."—Exchange.

Advantage of Nicknames

A London periodical says that a baby in a Yorkshire village has been named Timoshenko Stalingrad.

That's all right—soon he'll be known as Tim.

J. Lewis Blackstock, Philadelphia; Popular Photography

Hasty Adjustment

A Verse for Today . . .

But unto every one of us is given grace according to the measure of the gift of Christ.—EPH. 4:7

Pork From Argentina

Argentina, long known as a cattle country, has greatly increased its hog production to turn its corn into pork for Europe.

War Coincidence

(Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle)

Augusta, Ga.

Mrs. A. H. Corley returned last week from a visit to Conyers, Ga., with an account of what must have been one of the war's most pleasant coincidences.

Two Conyers women, acquaintances of Mrs. Corley's, were among the principals in the story.

One was Miss Leona Glenn, a retired missionary, who had spent some time in England and numbered among her friends there, one English family. Thinking of the English friends and their stringent wartime food rationing, she decided to fix a box of food and send to them.

She asked Mrs. Heyward Elliott of Conyers to bake a fruit cake for the box, which Mrs. Elliott did gladly.

When the box arrived in England, the recipients invited several American soldiers in to share the U. S. food. Near the end of the dinner, the hostess told the soldiers she had a surprise for them—a fruit cake baked in the United States.

"It was baked by Mrs. Heyward Elliott of Conyers, Ga.," she explained to them.

"Why, that's my mother," said one of her guests, his face showing he was one of the most surprised and delighted soldiers in the AEF.

Plywood

A three-ply panel of plywood should have its middle layer or core 80 per cent of the total thickness of the panel; otherwise the panel may warp.

NEWS ITEM — HOLLYWOOD-- DRESSES AND HATS MADE OF PAPER MAY SOON BE ON THE MARKET.

I'M SO SORRY, MISS AUDREY!
THINK NOTHING OF IT, MR. KEENE -- IT'S MADE OF BLOTTING PAPER
I GOT 3 YDS. OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL BUTCHER'S BROWN PAPER FOR THE COAT AND SKIRT & A SET OF GREEN PAPER NAPKINS FOR THE BLOUSE -- YOU'LL BE CRAZY ABOUT IT WHEN I GET IT MADE UP
THESE PAPER DRESSES ARE GRAND FOR COLLECTING HEROES' AUTOGRAPHS
WOULD YOU MIND TURNING AROUND SO I CAN SEE HOW THIS STORY ENDS?
L.F. VAN ZELM

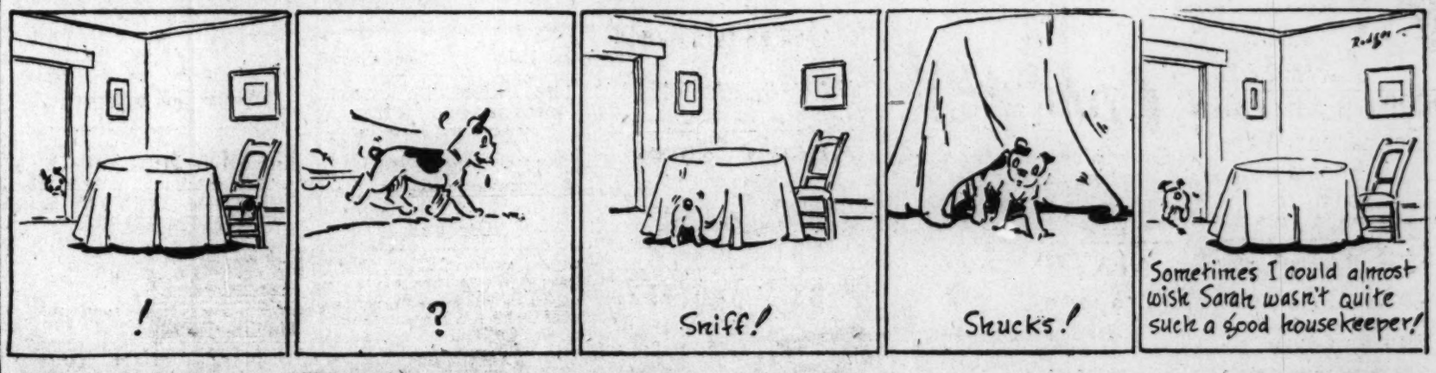
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Amateur Photographers*

By Le Pelley

I FOUND MY CAMERA WITH ONE FILM STILL IN IT .... I'LL TAKE YOUR PICTURE ...
GO AHEAD -- SHOOT!
BACK UP A LITTLE BIT AND TRY TO LOOK MORE HUMAN!!
I GUESS I GOT THAT LADY IN TOO --
IF SHE'S IN IT WITH ME, I FEEL SORRY FOR HER..
LET'S GO DOWN AND HAVE THE FILM DEVELOPED
WITH MY FACE IN THERE, YOU'D BETTER GET IT OUT OF THE CAMERA QUICK AS YOU CAN!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*She Always Beats Me to It!*

By Rodgers



The Adventures of Waddles—*But She'll Be a Sister to Ted*

By The Hagers

Her family, Madame Nightingale Described, omitting no detail.
Her children were above reproach; Her husband was a football coach.
"I'd like Ted Webb to have," said she, "This picture of my family."
Poor Ted! I'd have to break the news: That his romance had blown a fuse.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The President's Dilemma

The anti-strike bill now on President Roosevelt's desk is not wholly pleasing to anybody. Labor opposes it, naturally enough, because it takes away the weapon that has won so many gains. Employers do not like the provision that the Government must take over a given plant or industry before the law can be applied.

The question projects itself whether the measure will not intensify some of the bitterness and distrust that has come to bring a certain cleavage to America. The bill has more of compulsion and hardness than of healing. Its adoption would be unthinkable were it not for the unhappy example of the coal fields still fresh in the public thought, and still a lively threat when the present "truce" expires.

If the problem of arriving at a reasonable, helpful conclusion is difficult for the layman, what must the dilemma be for the President! It is a dilemma both personal and political. For a decade he has been a foremost liberal and friend of labor, and labor has now asked him to veto the bill. If he accedes he must accept responsibility for whatever strikes arise in the future of the war. Moreover, there will be some political onus for having "knuckled under" to John L. Lewis.

If he signs it, he takes a step that his whole career indicates is personally obnoxious to him. And he sacrifices considerable portions of the potent labor vote.

He cannot hope that it will become law without action on his part, because the House vote was slightly less than two-thirds and he cannot, therefore, be sure of being overridden. Besides, even assuming a satisfactory House vote, the measure could not be enacted by that process until four days after the June 20 coal truce had ended.

The historian of the future may decide this was one of the hardest decisions the President had to make. While we can sympathize with the President in this hour, it must be pointed out that the situation which makes an anti-strike bill a wartime necessity is largely of his making.

Labor is in a striking mood because it feels it has been "stalled" and adroitly dealt with by the agencies the President set up to reconcile differences and pass on wage issues. Labor feels it is being let down by an Administration that fails to keep its promises in the matter of controlling living costs.

A more forthright, more candid approach, a more realistic portrayal of the hardships of war on the home front, and less fostering of the delusion that a world holocaust of the present magnitude can be extinguished without sacrifices by all, might have served to avoid for the President, and for the Nation, much of this dilemma of an anti-strike bill that few really would want in ordinary times, but which seems to be the demand of these days.

Everybody's Sea

The Mediterranean is not an Italian lake. It is a world highway. It is being restored to its natural place in the economy of nations by the United Nations victories in Africa and on the three islands that fell in as many days.

The shortening of the sea route to the East, which had already resulted from the reopening of the Mediterranean, is equal to millions of tons of shipping. In a sense it may be compared to retrieving 225 of the merchant ships sent to the bottom by U-boats. The latest victories will also relieve Allied air forces of convoy tasks. These victories come, moreover, at a time when the United Nations are beginning to win the battle against the Nazi undersea craft.

These facts should be added together. Victory is cumulative. Every advantage gained spells a new disadvantage for the enemy. More and more, as the objectives of Allied strategy are achieved, the enemy's strategy is confused, weakened, put out of joint. The dissolution of Italian illusions about "Mare Nostrum" is watched anxiously not only in Berlin but in far-away Tokyo. The opening of the Mediterranean shortcut enhances the naval power of both Britain and the United States at the expense of Japan.

It used to be pointed out that the United Nations could lose the entire war by losing their grip on the Mediterranean areas. Now it appears that the kind of grip they are taking on these areas will do much to speed total victory.

The trouble with rolling back prices seems to be that some are so lopsided they won't roll.

Flag Day Round the World

"One Nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all." The words are known to every American school child. They close the pledge of allegiance to the flag of the United States. With all the United Nations observing June 14, America's Flag Day, as United Nations Day, in response to a suggestion by the President of the United States, the distinguishing ideal of these times readily takes form in a paraphrase: One world, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

The nature of that indivisibility is clearly illustrated in the nature of this year's celebrations of June 14. No nation has been asked to sacrifice its individuality in this observance. Not one flag, but all flags of freedom-loving peoples, are being honored. Likewise the ideal of one world implies no suppression of national genius but rather a rallying of all great qualities, each distinct in its national characteristics, to the service of a common goal.

Americans may well be proud, however, that the ideal on which their own country was founded has proved so worthy as to spread over the entire earth. "Liberty and justice for all." But no war of itself can assure fulfillment of that demand. As millions of Americans carry their flag through battle far from home today, so must other millions be ready to carry the influence of that flag onward into postwar battles for durable peace.

To pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States on June 14, 1943, is to pledge allegiance to the grand concepts for which it has always stood but which today are recognized as transcending narrow and selfish nationalistic purposes. It is to resolve that American liberty and justice shall be made ever more secure through a world community dedicated to defend liberty and justice for all men and nations.

A Corn Famine

In a land that produces more corn than all the rest of the world together, an extraordinary situation exists—one that endangers the war effort. The United States has "practically none" of its biggest cereal crop with which to produce the industrial starches which are vitally needed in production of war materials. We say practically none because the corn-products industry, which normally uses from 10 to 11 million bushels of corn a month, faces a complete shutdown with only a few weeks' supply on hand and none coming in.

The corn-products people put the blame on Secretary of Agriculture Wickard. He fixed a price ceiling on corn and guaranteed a high selling price for hogs, with the laudable object in view of producing pork for military and civilian use. This had the desired effect; there are twice as many hogs being fed as in normal years. But there is no corn for other vital uses.

Hardly a yard of cotton textiles can be produced without cornstarch. It is absolutely necessary in processing aluminum. The glue which holds together the millions of cartons in which food and supplies are shipped to the armies overseas is made of starch. Other corn derivatives go into other vital war uses.

What about Argentina's corn? Ships are scarce, but the need is great. Isn't there a chance here to better our relations with a neighbor while filling an extraordinary need?

Male Worm Turns

The meek male worm, who for generations has gone about all summer clad in wool like a fuzzy caterpillar, seems about to turn. The "Brotherhood of Sensible Men" has been organized in Washington. Doubtless the comparatively few males that remain in the Nation's capital have been impressed by the diaphanous comfort of the womenfolk with which the town is overrun. There *has* been some hot weather along the Potomac, you know—and doubtless will be more. Anyone who saw the rooftop sequence in the picture called "The More the Merrier" probably understands.

Anyhow, the Brotherhood has decided to go without coats and stiff colors in the thousands of Washington offices this summer, despite tradition or stiff-backed rules. That takes courage. But what is more, they have determined to discard neckties.

Casting off coats is a sensible move, and even the abandonment of neckties can be forgiven, provided shirt collars are not thrown open to expose hairy chests—if any are left in Washington. Only one thing we ask: Will the Brotherhood please refrain from wearing shorts in the Hollywood or Libyan desert style?

Our Readers Say—

Against Exclusion

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I take this opportunity to thank you for your cordial and clear-sighted editorial notice of my Chinese anti-Exclusion Bill, H. R. 1882, now pending before the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. I am grateful for your support, and trust that you will bring this extremely provocative matter before the American public again.

It is interesting to note that most of the opposition to this legislation comes from misinformed, although thoroughly honest, sources. We hope to make clear the fact that any Chinese immigration would come under the quota law. The Chinese themselves would not want it otherwise. They are a proud people, and the last in the world to ask for any "special treatment" or preference. Indeed, after the long years of war, China will be constrained by manpower shortage to keep her young men at home, and will be only too anxious to avoid untoward emigration to any country. The actual number of Chinese who could apply under the quota is something in the number of one hundred—a small number indeed, from a land whose civilization antedates ours by several thousand years of culture.

These Chinese have never brought pressure to bear upon this issue. At all times, we have insisted upon an open-door policy for ourselves in China. Let us now take the single step which will confirm our good faith, cement our postwar relations with a great and friendly republic, and gain for us a few, a very few, industrious and honorable new citizens. The enactment into law of my Bill would constitute a complete refutation of the propaganda circulated by the Axis.

MARTIN J. KENNEDY
U. S. Representative
Washington from New York

The Monitor as an Educator

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I notice that subscribers in the United States are receiving The Christian Science Monitor a few days' late owing to difficulties of transportation, etc. I am a subscriber, too, but nowadays receive the Monitor when it is two and one-half to three months' old. Even so, the contents of each issue prove as informative and appropriate after that length of time as when the papers come off the presses.

The manner in which the news is presented together with the special articles on important current political, economic and war moves enables one to intelligently follow the course of events, and this without any sense of confusion and prejudice. It is a privilege to read a paper free from bias, whose sole endeavor is to break down barriers of misunderstanding and promote that idea of brotherhood which is the foundation of democracy.

This attitude is to be highly commended and I think the Monitor should be given more credit for the important work it is doing, namely, bringing the peoples of Britain and the United States closer together and uniting them in a bond of mutual understanding. Those who are uninformed or those who deduce their conclusions from exaggerated and distorted views may regard America as a place of gangsters, kidnapers, strikers, etc., even as Americans may believe that all South Africans are black and live in mud huts surrounded by lions and other wild animals.

Since becoming a reader of the Monitor, I find that many incorrect opinions that I had previously held to have since been dislodged, not only with regard to America and Americans, but in connection with all the varied subjects the Monitor deals with.

Mistrust, confusion and hatred are put out when one is presented with the true state of affairs, while the established policy of this newspaper in exposing and denouncing the evil, of whatever name or nature, further strengthens one's confidence.

In reading some articles in the Monitor I have come across such expressions as Iowa, the Hawkeye State; New York, the Empire State; Kentucky, the Blue Grass State. Would any reader kindly furnish me with a complete list for all the States? M. F. BEEBY

P. O. Box 28, Jeppestown,
Johannesburg, Transvaal,
South Africa.

Rooms $30; Meals 30c

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I just read in the Monitor about houses in historic Georgetown, D. C., renting for $175 per month. As though such a rent were high!

The Childersburg defense area in Alabama, minus all charm or historic interest, is far worse than that. Last year, in an attempt to find rooms for two temporary workers and myself, I examined no less than fifty places. Rooms rented for $30 a month.

There was no room at the hotel, but I had found refuge with friends in a town 16 miles away. Finally I had the choice between two clean places. In one it was necessary to go through two bedrooms or go around the house to the bathroom. The one I chose was a new house, not quite finished. Already two renters occupied the kitchen, one was in the dinette. Four were to occupy each of the four bedrooms. Nineteen people were eventually to use one bathtub at $20 a month per person!

In contrast, meals were amazingly cheap. A young woman working at the defense plant invited me to accompany her one Sunday to a good place she had found where a miscellaneous group ate, men and women in defense work. Two shifts of two tables of ten were served with southern-fried chicken, passed around and around. Besides, there were six vegetables, cranberry sauce, dressing, iced tea, home-made ice cream and a cookie. The place was clean, the food well cooked. The price was 30 cents!

(MRS.) GRETA LAGRO POTTER
Superior, Wis.

Who Paid?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Who paid for the 100 cases of liquor which the State Department had sent to the Food Parley in Virginia? This in addition to the gallon each delegate and attaché was allowed to bring under the provisions of Virginia's liquor law.

Salem, N. J. F. C. HALL

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

It's Flag Day in the Mediterranean, Too

"We Are Wonderfully Well Off"

(Letters from Douglas Cockerell, Letchworth, England, to his brother in California)

This week I came across a very disgruntled Englishman who was annoyed by the personal inconveniences due to the war. He is a rich man, self-centered and self-indulgent. Yesterday I got a letter from a rich American friend who is evidently greatly upset because his usual program has been upset, and is much concerned about his large possessions. These reactions to the war strike me, as in my experience they are unusual. . . .

It isn't with pre-war conditions that we should compare our present ways of life but rather with the conditions in the countries overrun by Germany whose fate we only escaped by a very narrow margin. On this comparison we are wonderfully well off in spite of many irksome regulations and inconveniences.

As to property, everything we own will be mortgaged two or three times over by the end of the war. The ultimate security for war loans is the property and productive capacity of the citizens. It is true that these same citizens will own most of the war loan stock but the only way in which they can get payment of principal or interest is by paying this themselves. We are in the aggregate both creditors and debtors to ourselves. Last week there was a "Wings for Victory" drive in London and the target of 150 million pounds was reached. Where such a vast amount of money can come from is not clear to me but modern finance is beyond my comprehension. . . .

* * *

Lord Woolton, the Minister of Food, has announced that the standard loaf is in future to contain barley, oats, and rye in addition to wheat. The bread is quite good and I don't suppose people will notice much difference. We are told that great quantities of wheat or flour are being sent to Russia and North Africa and probably as a result our reserves are being dipped into. We are also told that because of the destitution of the people in the reconquered parts of Russia large quantities of clothing must be sent to them. As a result, our present clothing coupons will have to last longer than was at first announced. People are very reasonable if they understand the reasons for the regulations. Lord Woolton, the Food Controller, who might easily have become the most hated man in the country is actually quite popular because he has been at great pains to explain the reason for the regulations he makes. . . .

There have been other changes in the rationing regulations lately. Cheese has been reduced from half a pound a week for each ration book to a quarter of a pound. The milk allowance for adults has been increased from two pints to two pints and a half per week. Powdered skim milk of which there are good supplies is taken off points and people can buy as much as they can get. The points value of other milk products has been reduced.

There are ample supplies of tinned food in the shops but this is dear in both money and points. In a free market, with so much money about, tinned food would go up to fantastic prices. As it is, both the price and the quantity that can be purchased are controlled. . . .

That a whole nation can in so short a time be educated up to using intelligently an entirely new and very complicated system of values, would seem to indicate that the reform of our ridiculous system of weights and measures would not create the great difficulties that its opponents imagine, while it would undoubtedly help international trade if the continental decimal system was adopted universally. The after-the-war settlements would seem to offer a better opportunity for the much overdue reform than is likely to occur again.

* * *

As to food, less meat, including bacon, has been eaten but what there is has been more evenly distributed. There is much less fish available, but owing to the zoning system and to its quick sale what there is, is probably fresher than was common before the war. Some unfamiliar fish are eaten now, that were not offered for sale formerly. Fats, butter, margarine and cooking fats are restricted by rationing. Much less sugar, including sweets, is eaten. Milk is in fair supply and its distribution is better than before the war. There is some doubt about the standard of cleanliness having been kept up. . . .

Eggs are very scarce excepting where people feed a few hens on household scraps, supplemented by a little grain that they can get in exchange for their egg coupons. Both dried milk and dried eggs can be got, but neither seems to be generally popular. There is practically no imported fresh fruit, excepting for a few oranges, now and then, that are reserved for children. At this time of the year there is no fresh fruit in the shops, but vegetables, especially green vegetables, are plentiful and good.

Potatoes also are abundant, and we are urged to eat more potatoes and less bread. Bread is still unrationed, but there is no white flour or white bread. . . . On the whole, there is enough wholesome food to be had, but there is not much choice, and housewives have to take what happens to be in stock up to the limits of the coupons they have available.

Household soap is rationed and the laundry service is greatly restricted by want of staff. Some housewives find the necessity of economizing in the use of soap very trying. For the most part, people's clothes, and especially children's clothes, look fresh and clean.

Mirror of World Opinion

Beer vs. Copper

The War Production Board has ruled that beer is more important than copper. Four large truckloads of tin cans were brought into a Phoenix yard for shredding for use in copper precipitation plants. A local beer manufacturer claimed all the No. 10 cans by authority of WPB for use in manufacturing beer-bottle caps. The WPB did authorize the brewery to take 40 per cent of the shipment. Hence a considerable amount of copper was sacrificed to the beer industry. Some things just do not make sense.—*Mining Journal*, Phoenix, Ariz.

The Wide Horizon

"Editing" the Government

By Malcolm W. Bayley

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

A personally unambitious country editor will leave the Executive Mansion here next December 8 and return to writing daily editorials for his newspaper in Richmond, Ky., content thus to serve his community after eight years of service to his State as Lieutenant-Governor and Governor. "I have learned enough here," says Editor-Governor Keen Johnson, with a touch of humor, "so that what I write of future Governors will be a little more tolerant in tone."

Behind that typical shield of modesty is a record of achievement that stamps this editor as a real administrator. Keen Johnson will be the first Governor in the history of Kentucky to turn the State over to his successor not only out of debt, but with an actual surplus in the treasury. That, in December, will amount to about $10,000,000.

Extinguishing a floating debt variously estimated at between 24 and 28 million dollars in five years was no small task.

* * *

During the years of his editorship Keen Johnson had been preaching efficiency in government. When finally Kentucky Democrats voted a "new deal" in affairs at Frankfort, choosing him as coadjutor of the young Governor, A. B. "Happy" Chandler, it was his opportunity to put his theories into practice. The two young administrators and their assistants reorganized the State government.

Hitherto, if a department exceeded its appropriation, it issued warrants drawn upon the State Treasurer. The courts held that the government had to function, even if it had no cash. So the deficit mounted.

The Chandler-Johnson goverment created a Commissioner of Finance, with dictatorial power over every expenditure; a centralized purchasing agency, and a Bureau of Personnel. These halted wasteful expenditures, economized on purchases, and attracted a better type of State employee. Governor Chandler ordered the interest on State warrants reduced from 5 to 3 per cent, and Governor Johnson, upon assuming office, still further reduced the interest to 1 per cent. The last warrant was paid off by Governor Johnson in March, 1942. For the first time, Kentucky has been living within its income.

Also to Governor Johnson's credit is the fact—hitherto not publicized—that this is the first year since the establishment of the Workmen's Compensation Commission that employers were not assessed for its maintenance. Reduction of the number of salaried referees from 34 to 12—these 12 being those with the best records for efficiency—is probably the chief reason for the unprecedented economy. Similar savings for property owners have been effected by thinning out the ranks of Inspectors of Rates and Prevention under the State Fire Marshal, whose department formerly was a refuge for political workers.

* * *

Education took a long stride forward in Kentucky when the people approved a Constitutional Amendment (which Governor Johnson asked the legislature to submit) setting up an equalization fund. This enables the State to bring the per capita expenditure per school child in the poorer counties up to the standard figure for the State, provided the county has assessed the maximum tax and that this has failed to yield the required sum. The Johnson Administration also set up a fund for teacher retirement.

After the distillery and tobacco interests failed to prevent the imposition of production taxes on whisky and cigarettes during the Chandler administration, Governor Johnson defeated an organized vociferous effort, largely by a group of wealthy men, to repeal the State income tax. But the most notable legislative victory in behalf of the public interest during the Johnson administration may have been the passage of a TVA Enabling Act, over the bitter opposition of the utilities companies. This law will permit the distribution in Kentucky of cheap electric power from the great Gilbertsville Dam on the Tennessee River.

All these acts aroused antagonism, but the Governor was reminded by this of his experience as a country lad when he promised the town hotel "hundreds of frogs" from the pond on his father's farm. He had heard them, "millions of them," but was chagrined when he caught only seven. His critics remind the Governor of the frogs: "They make a powerful lot of noise but may not be as numerous as it would appear."

So this quiet young Christian Governor—he always asks a blessing at the family table and has never served liquor in the Mansion—prepares to return to private life. It may well be that his people will not let him remain there. Indeed, his is a figure which might loom large in national party councils.

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